

# The Humane Society news





# letters

## Pet Food

I recently read the article "How to Shop for Pet Food," by Dr. Michael Fox, in *The Humane Society News* (Spring '79). It was an excellent and informative article, one which was long needed.

However, I found one area which to me is very important that you did not touch on. Please consider the use of additives, preservatives, and artificial color in your criteria for pet foods. Many of these artificial substances have been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals, and some are mutants. BHA and BHT, as well as many food colors are voluntarily removed from human food by manufacturers, but are still being widely used in pet foods. Because our pets are smaller and often eat a constant daily supply of a particular type of food, these substances are particularly dangerous to them.

Please encourage your readers to look for foods which do not contain these possible toxins, and to boycott companies who continue to take lightly the welfare of animals.

Marlynda Taylor  
Beaumont, Texas

**Dr. Fox replies:** I agree with you that there are legitimate concerns over the use of additives, preservatives, and artificial color in pet foods. These are being investigated by the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine because of possible, but as yet not proven, health hazards to pets.

## Animal Trainers

What has particularly prompted this letter is a recent Wonderful World of Disney movie, "Shadow of Fear." This movie misrepresented a very fine breed of dog, the Irish Wolfhound.

My concern is with the ethics of presenting a relatively little-

known breed of dog, a giant breed at that, to the general population as a fierce vicious beast. The Irish Wolfhound is noted for his peaceful and calm disposition. I daresay pound for pound, there is no dog breed that is more gentle. I would like to say that the trainer should protest if the animals he is training are misrepresented in the production.

Odean Cusack  
Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania

## Book Re-View

I was quite distressed to read in your Winter '79 issue a recommendation for a book by Leon F. Whitney, DVM, entitled "Dog Psychology, The Basis of Dog Training."

As you indicated, Howell Book House, the book's publisher, has produced many worthwhile texts; but "Dog Psychology" is not one of them.

The book's unfeeling and cruel contents are clearly indicated by its frontispiece illustration: A photo of Dr. Whitney and three other hunters proudly dangling two beautiful dead raccoons.

To "break" his "six coon dogs," he "thrashed them" not once, but repeatedly. On page 208 he describes in detail how to whip a dog, using "a limber whip 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch thick and four feet long."

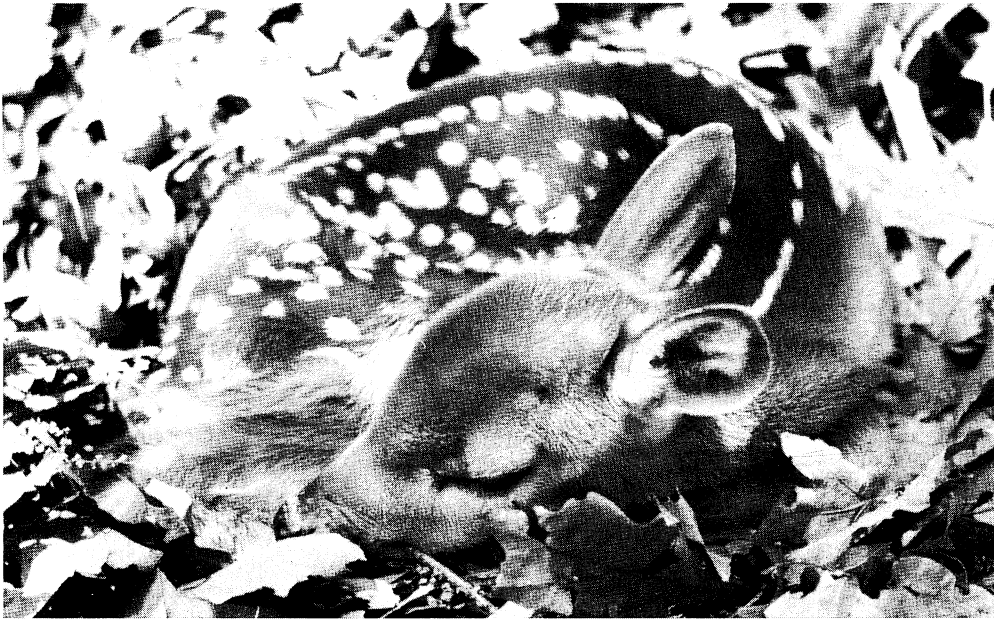
Whitney recommends electric shock many times throughout the book. Other methods he suggests include starvation, extreme thirst, porcupine quills and "tying a dog to a tough billy goat by a ten foot cord and leaving them together in a field."

I'm sure this book is contrary to the humane precepts espoused by HSUS; yet by recommending it, you encourage people not only to read it, but also to adopt these dreadful methods on the assumption they have your approval.

Knowledgeable trainers have not used pain or punishment for many decades. Modern training is based on kindness and on praise to reinforce the desired behavior.

Lois Stevenson  
Warren, New Jersey

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—HSUS/Morrison

## Fighting the Fur Trade

By Margaret Morrison  
HSUS Legislative Associate

In mid-March, hundreds of humanitarians gathered in New York City to confront the fur industry on the occasion of its annual trade show. It was the first time the International Fur Fair had been held in the United States, and fur manufacturers from all over the world came to show their wares to store buyers hot on the trail for next year's fad. The Humane Society of the United States joined with other national and New York area

humane groups to call public attention to the cruelty and animal suffering that the multi-million dollar fur business represents.

Various demonstrations were scheduled for March 17 - 21, to correspond with the events held by the furriers. Marguerite Perkins, HSUS Legislative Associate, and I went to New York as HSUS staff representatives and were happy to talk with many of our members there.

Along with the trade show at the New York Coliseum, the furriers had scheduled receptions and fashion shows around town to entertain both the buyers and exhibitors. We were surprised to learn that Mayor Edward Koch was hosting a reception at Gracie Mansion for the furriers. Koch, a member of Congress until his election as Mayor last year, has championed many animal causes in the past. As a Congressman, he sponsored and supported numerous pieces of humane legislation, including bills to prohibit use of the barbaric leghold trap, an integral part of the fur industry.

With Koch's record in mind, HSUS President John Hoyt wrote the Mayor and urged him to disassociate himself from the Fur Fair and take a strong stand for the humane credo. Unfortunately, our pleas were unheeded. As the reception was going on, humane groups demonstrated outside the Mayor's mansion, protesting the waste of animal life being promoted inside.

*Women's Wear Daily*, a fashion publication, covered the reception and quoted the Mayor as saying, "I am someone who believes it is not immoral to use fur pelts for clothing as long as everyone is dedicated to avoiding needless suffering and endangered species." Halston, a prominent fashion designer, labeled the protests outside as "scary." But Ernie Graf, President of Ben Kahn Furs, thought the protests were "Great." He went on to say: "I am all for a better trap and certainly the trappers are getting a lot of money for skins." It is rare to find a furrier who will express real concern about animal suffering, but the cruelty involved covers a much larger context. Humanitarians oppose the wearing of all furs as a totally unnecessary luxury, whether the furbearer has been trapped or ranched. Killing for vanity and profit is inexcusable.

This was the message of the demonstrations and other activities sponsored by the humane groups. On the first day of the Fur Fair, protesters rallied across the street from the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where the furriers were to be feted

at a lavish dinner and fashion show. Actress Sandy Dennis and authors Hope Ryden and Peter Singer, among others, spoke to the crowd of their own personal revulsion to the wearing of furs and urged all to work toward the eventual end of this bloody business. Many demonstrators carried homemade signs with such sayings as "Fur coats are lined in agony." Favorable media attention carried our message to a wide audience.

On Monday, March 10, I entered the Fur Fair exhibit area and was astonished by the amount of furs on display. There were over a hundred exhibitors and the value of the furs was estimated in the tens of millions of dollars. It was difficult to imagine the number of animals that had suffered so terribly to provide pelts for this display. I saw a great deal of mink, but also large quantities of fox, lynx, and coyote.

The press packets put out by the fur fair and exhibitors were slick and glamorous. The information sheets proudly proclaimed that furriers do not use endangered species fur. The furriers are extremely defensive about the trapping issue and specifically the use of the leghold trap. They defend it as

necessary for "management" of wildlife, and even as a humane tool! I was personally challenged by an attendant who was obsessed with the fact that humane societies euthanize animals. In his opinion, it is hypocritical for us to criticize the killing of animals for their fur. I told him the humane societies will gladly stop euthanizing animals the day the pet overpopulation problem is solved, and that we were working hard to solve it. This is hardly the situation with the fur industry, where animals are bred and raised solely to be killed to line the collars of luxury coats with furs, and line the pockets of furriers with money.

That evening, a fake fur fashion show was held at the Hotel Roosevelt by the humane groups. Gretchen Wyler, a well-known actress and animal welfare activist, emceed the event. Afterwards, a film was shown which depicted in gruesome detail the inhumanity of killing animals for their fur. I was particularly shocked by the slaughter of Persian lambs, whose throats are slit shortly after birth, often in the presence of their mothers. As with the harp seals, the lambs are killed at such an ear-

ly age because their soft, curly baby fur is considered more valuable on the market than the coarser fur of the adult sheep.

The next day, I was back at the Fur Fair exhibit participating in the seizure of furs alleged to be from endangered species. Despite the Fur Fair officials' assurance to the contrary, illegal pelts may have been shown. Acting on tips received from the New York ASPCA indicating violations of federal and state endangered species laws, agents of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service seized 18 Indian leopard pelts. The matter is still under litigation because the owner of the pelts argued they were a subspecies which is not technically endangered. To date, experts have not supported this claim. Fur Fair sponsors allege that the person who was in possession of the skins was not registered as an exhibitor and have brought a fifty-million dollar suit against this person and an associate.

New York State also filed charges against a registered exhibitor displaying a pelt labeled "Chinese Coyote." There is no such animal. It is alleged the pelts are actually wolf.

The fur industry has reported that fur sales are on the rise. They would have us believe that fur is back in fashion and bigger than ever, despite the protests of humanitarians. However, HSUS has discovered data which shows that unit sales (the number of fur garments being sold) has been steadily declining since World War II. At the same time, the cost of fur garments has increased so that the amount of dollars being spent on fur garments is rising. This explains how the fur industry can make the somewhat misleading statement that fur sales are increasing. The fact is that some people are willing to spend a great deal of money on fur garments, but more and more people are deciding to stop wearing fur altogether.

The best way to fight cruelty-for-profit is to take the profit out of it. Our message to the public is "Don't Buy Fur." □



—HSUS/Morrison

At the Fur Fair, Margaret Morrison and John Kullberg (of the NY ASPCA) inspect a pelt suspected of coming from an endangered species.





—HSUS/Gonnerman

## Puppies for Profit

*Is it possible to breed high-quality pet dogs on a mass production basis? A panel of HSUS staff who dealt with the puppy mill problem from several different angles concludes that pet shop puppies are much more likely to have physical and psychological problems than puppies from other sources, due to the inherent difficulties of breeding dogs in large numbers in a factory system. The panel consisted of Phyllis Wright, Director of Animal Sheltering and Control; Frantz Dantzler, Director of Field Services and Investigations; Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems; and Margaret Morrison, Animal Welfare Act Coordinator, and was led by Carol Moulton, Editor of The HSUS News. The following are excerpts from the panel's discussion.*

**MOULTON:** Let's start off by defining a puppy mill.  
**DANTZLER:** It's a business of raising dogs for profit, part of a large assembly line process. A typical puppy mill operation would be a part-time endeavor, sub-

ject to USDA licensing to breed and sell puppies wholesale to a middle person, someone who is a collector or broker. The broker in turn makes the connections with the various pet shops and ships the pups, usually by air, to shops around the country.

**MOULTON:** What are we talking about in numbers of animals?

**DANTZLER:** I've seen them with as many as 500 or 600 dogs as breeding stock, and I've seen some with as few as 20 or 25. An average figure could be about 150 animals. Now, that's on hand. As far as what their yield is per year from those 150 animals, I rather think it would be a figure twice that, easily, and possibly two or three times that.

**MOULTON:** Which breeders have to be licensed by the USDA under the Animal Welfare Act?

**MORRISON:** Anyone who sells animals on a wholesale basis, including dogs sold for research or the pet trade. The hobby breeder, someone who only produces an occasional litter of pups, is exempted from the law. The law was enacted because people were so

concerned about conditions in the puppy mills. State animal laws were simply not adequate. The law attempts to insure that animals in these facilities are afforded some degree of humane care and treatment.

**MOULTON:** What kinds of standards does the breeder have to meet in order to comply with Animal Welfare Act regulations?

**MORRISON:** USDA has nine standards contained within the regulations. These cover housing, ventilation, sanitation, food, water, protection against extremes of weather and temperature, handling, veterinary care, and separation of species in a facility where more than one species is held. As of 1976, there are also regulations covering the transportation of the animals to attempt to insure that the carriers, airlines or trucking companies, are taking proper care of the animals.

**MOULTON:** How many licensed breeders are there?

**MORRISON:** There are about 5,000 listed as USDA dealers, although some of those would not be dealing in puppies, but in rabbits or other species. It's been estimated that there are at least as many puppy mills *not* licensed as there are licensed.

**DANTZLER:** These names are all contained in the Federal Register. There are 108 pages listing dealers.

**WRIGHT:** I just counted briefly. There are 1,175 registered breeders in Kansas alone. Iowa has 630, Missouri has 730. That's a tremendous amount in just three states. California and Texas also have large numbers of breeders. Most east coast pet stores are supplied by midwest puppy mills.

**MOULTON:** Frantz, you've investigated puppy mills. Do the majority seem to comply with the regulations?

**DANTZLER:** If you have a very liberal view of things you could say yes, to some degree. I am judging now what an inspector with very little sensitivity to the animals and their requirements might say. In my judgement, most are certainly less than adequate, and some are downright awful. But often it's a matter of interpretation by the federal inspectors and The HSUS frequently disagrees with the USDA's assessment.

**MORRISON:** The standards were written to be *minimum* standards for the humane care and treatment of animals, and there is definitely a question of judgement that enters in. The regulations affecting puppy mills are enforced by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), which is a department within USDA whose major mission is livestock disease control. Their prior experience has been with livestock and not with domestic pets.

**DANTZLER:** Often they try to extrapolate farm animal requirements to dogs like Chihuahuas or other small breeds. Therefore, they say, "Well, gee, my cow used to stay out in cold like this, didn't bother her at all, so this dog can do the same thing." They are looking at the situation with a different pair of eyes.

**MORRISON:** USDA is trying to combat this attitude problem by hiring more people with humane society backgrounds or other experience with dogs to conduct inspections.

**MOULTON:** Well, part of the test of a puppy mill is what kind of product are they sending out? Are they sending out healthy, well-adjusted pups?

**MORRISON:** I don't think that can be guaranteed, even though as of 1977 these animals are required to have health certificates when shipped.

**WRIGHT:** But a health certificate is not worth the paper it is written on. It is merely a visual check that the animal is standing up and doesn't have a runny nose at that moment. It doesn't include a temperature check, or a check with a stethoscope listening to the lungs. We've known in the past of slips being signed by the veterinarians before they see the pups.

As for most pet shop owners, the puppies are a product, just as kibble or kitty litter is a product. To them, the question isn't "how good is the dog?" but "will it sell?" They'll say, "Today, we want Yorkies because they are very popular, tomorrow - German Shepherds and Dobermans because they are popular."

**MOULTON:** It's in the best interest of the pet store to receive healthy stock, isn't it?

**WRIGHT:** It's in their best interest, but it's no great loss to them if they don't. The quantity is available to them, and when they buy a litter for \$125 and sell each pup for \$200 to \$300, they have already gotten it into the system that a loss of 10% is expected and budgeted for.

**FOX:** I visited a pet store in Greenwich Village, New York, not too long ago and was appalled at the number of sick looking puppies there. The assistant said it was winter time and they expected it. It was usual. Sometimes they lose two-thirds of a shipment that comes in. A vet will come and give them fluids and antibiotics, but he can't do anything to help them. The assistant said it is really criminal what these animals go through.

**DANTZLER:** Try to visualize, too, the logistics of getting these animals from the puppy mill to the pet shop.

**MOULTON:** How many steps do they go through?

**DANTZLER:** Here's what normally occurs in a regional area where you have a high number of puppy mill operations: The broker will collect the animals from the breeder, sometimes several days in advance of actual shipment. At that time the pups are placed in carriers, usually airline pet carriers. They are placed in the broker's truck and taken either to the broker's



holding facility or directly to the airport. If they're taken to the holding facility, they remain there in the carriers for two or three days before going to the airport. In many cases, especially in the midwest, the truck ride with the broker may take all night. The broker brings the supply of puppies, normally during the first of each week, to the air freight terminal at the airport starting about 3 a.m. The animals are unloaded from the truck and the airline completes the paperwork, makes certain that the carrier is properly addressed, and the broker leaves. By now it's about 5 a.m. The flight may leave at 7:00, it may leave at 10:00, or even later in the day. That's when the journey really starts. But already the animal has been inside this carrier for a great length of time, and has been transported by truck for many miles. So, from that point it goes on the plane, and it may go through a couple of flight changes or intermediate stops, and is eventually delivered to its destination. The airline then contacts the pet shop that ordered the animals. Frequently, the pet shop doesn't get out to the airport the same day they're called, so the animal may not get out of that carrier, (into another cage at the pet shop, by the way), for several hours more.

**MOULTON:** That sounds like a lot of stress at an early age.

**FOX:** They are very susceptible to virus infections with stress like that, and especially to diarrhea, enteritis, and pneumonia. A common problem is coccidiosis, which is a very serious kind of enteritis which these little puppies get. And, the stress of transportation may be combined with the stress of being weaned. I think an additional point to emphasize here, too, is that the airline holds they go into are not always adequately controlled temperature-wise. The pups are often kept on holding docks, surrounded by noise, drafts, and extremes of temperature and humidity. There are all kinds of stresses these animals are exposed to which can't be controlled through regulations alone because without education and spot checks, human error and indifference are unavoidable.

**WRIGHT:** I ran obedience classes for 18 years, and saw a lot of dogs. When someone came in with a dog that was so neurotic it would climb up your leg, I'd say "Oh, another special from the local pet shop." Most of the time I was right. The poor dog, having been in a crate for most of his life, would just go berserk when it got into a house. Coping with new experiences was so traumatic for the dog that it would take it four months to learn what the average dog could learn in four weeks.

**MOULTON:** We should talk also about the breeding stock used by the puppy mills. Most of these puppies are purebreds, but does the fact they are purebred or AKC registered mean they are quality pups?

**WRIGHT:** AKC registration is no guarantee of quality. The value of AKC registration is that you can send

for the dog's pedigree and check its blood lines. But, in some cases papers may be used for dogs they weren't meant for. For example, if I have a bitch and she has ten puppies and four of them die, I still can have registration papers for ten because there is no check to see if I have four, six, or ten puppies. I could misuse these papers to register pups from another litter, and we know some breeders will do this. In one investigation we got a dog from a pet store, and it took us four months to get the papers from the breeder. When we did, the papers were marked for a black and tan Doberman, and in fact what I had in my house was a red Doberman.

**FOX:** There are cases, too, of puppies dying in transit and the pedigreed papers being available, and the pet store getting replacement pups from the local dog pound and using the papers for them. This has occurred in St. Louis and possibly other places.

**WRIGHT:** The American Kennel Club was created by an act of Congress as a registering body for purebred dogs. It has no policing function.

**DANTZLER:** In fact, it is a rare occasion when an AKC inspector will actually look at the animal, then look at the papers to determine that they are the same. Anyone who's spent any time working in animal shelters can verify this. I've spent years at it myself. You see people come in with animals they want to surrender to you. It's humorous in a way, but it's also a tragic fact of consumer life. They will come in with an animal which doesn't even resemble what they say it is. They will say "This is a Maltese, I've got the AKC paper right here." You look at the papers, sure enough that's what it says, but you look at the animal and it's no more a Maltese than I am. You don't want to make a big scene with them. You just shake your head, write down Maltese, and let them go. After they leave, you change it to what it really is. Someone paid a lot of money for that animal, believing it was what the papers said it was.

**MORRISON:** It is actually a consumer protection problem as well as an animal problem.

**MOULTON:** When you're selling puppies like you sell corn, doing it strictly for the profit, there's no cost benefit in buying expensive breeding stock. So there's no incentive to breed only dogs with good temperament and good physical conformation?

**FOX:** Good purebred dogs cost a lot of money. If puppy mill breeders had spent several thousand dollars on a high quality breeding dog, they would presumably take good care of it. But, when you use any purebred dog that will reproduce, you don't have the motive to take the same care of it. If these animals were properly cared for, and had been really good quality stock, we wouldn't have the problems that we have seen in these puppy mills. We have a recognized problem in purebred dogs which vets call the purebred dog syndrome, where they are either crazy or simply zom-



The practice of shipping pups in rickety orange crate-type boxes has been banned under the Animal Welfare Act, but even when shipped in sturdy carriers, such as those pictured above, the puppies suffer from stress and must endure long periods of confinement in the carriers.

bies. A lot of this is a consequence of the puppy mill breeding, of not selecting from quality animals. If you want to buy a good puppy, you should go and see the parents, see what their temperament is like, and you can't do that at the pet store.

**MOULTON:** Is it possible to produce good dogs on a mass production basis? Even if the breeder meets all the regulations, has clean, sanitary quarters, and decent breeding stock, if he's raising 200 puppies at the same time and they're kept in cages and not given much individual attention, are these dogs going to be good, companionable pets? What about the importance of socializing the animal in the first weeks of its life through human contact?

**FOX:** The average pet store puppy gets lots of human attention when it's in the store. But if it comes from a puppy mill and it's shipped out at eight weeks of age, (which is a bad time to ship a puppy because it's a fear period), and it's spent most of its life in a cage, it can suffer from kennel shyness. For the puppy that's on the timid side anyway, when he goes out into an unfamiliar place from the pet store, he'll freak out. It has been shown very clearly in studies on puppy behavior development that if a puppy is kept in a kennel or a cage until sometime after ten weeks, it can really develop extreme kennel shyness or environmental shyness. It might be a fear biter, or a really spooky beast. No matter how much human contact it's had, it's going to be a very difficult creature to handle whenever it goes into an unfamiliar place. It may want to stay in the kitchen under the sink and not go out.

**WRIGHT:** One of the fun things about raising puppies is to watch the little guys come out at four weeks. They jump at the sunlight and they jump at the sofa;

anything makes them curious and interested. They have no innate fear. But pet store puppies usually don't know anything but a cage that's 2 x 4 or 3 x 4. That's their whole world. At the point that they need to know curiosity and investigation and jumping at things, they're totally frustrated. Let's go back to one other point. When that dog was whelped in the puppy mill, it may not have had the warmth it needed, it may not have been weaned properly, it may have been weaned by putting one plate of food in the pen with six puppies so the least aggressive gets very little. And a bitch that is bred twice a year cannot keep manufacturing enough food. That's what most of these people do. It's a spring crop and a fall crop. It is not realistic.

**FOX:** It's in the best interest of any central producer to really take care of the produce.

**WRIGHT:** But they don't do it. When you have 400 puppies in your place, and they are in wire cages, you can't. And some breeders are just not concerned. We've seen cases where the dogs are exposed to the weather, they're cold, they're wet, they're hungry, and the breeder doesn't really care. He wants to get rid of them at six or seven weeks. That's the end of the line. From the very beginning, the puppy hasn't had a good chance at all.

**MOULTON:** So, when you buy a puppy in a pet store, you're taking a chance that (1) It may come from inferior breeding stock, (2) It may not have had its physical needs met in the first weeks of its life, (3) It's gone through a great deal of stress in being shipped, and (4) It's spent all of its life in a cage.

**WRIGHT:** I believe that fifty percent of the people who buy those puppies do it because they feel sorry for the puppy. People have told me that for nine years at



—HSUS/Cororan

Some of the brightest, healthiest and most attractive dogs are mixed breeds. They are generally more resilient than purebreds, and don't suffer from problems of inbreeding. Animal shelters always have mixed breed puppies and older dogs available for adoption to good homes.

the animal shelter. "I didn't want this puppy, I felt so sorry for it I couldn't sleep at night. I saw the poor little thing there, it was whining and unhappy, and I felt terrible. So I went downtown and got my VISA card and bought it because I felt sorry for it."

**DANTZLER:** I can't discount the fact that it's a noble thing to have sympathy for animals in cages and want to take them home with you. But, if you are going to do this, at least consider the dogs at the animal shelter that are facing certain death if they cannot find a home. Place these on a higher priority than you do those in a pet shop which are being bought and paid for. No one is going to euthanize those pet shop animals as long as they are salable. Let's look first at the animals that have no hope as opposed to the ones for which there is some hope of finding homes.

**MOULTON:** What does happen to puppies in pet stores that don't get sold?

**DANTZLER:** Presuming they don't fall ill or anything, they are moved from city to city. If they don't get kennel cough or distemper and if they are not exhibiting intractable qualities, they will go on sale. The prices will eventually be marked down, down, down until they are sold.

**WRIGHT:** Particularly with the big chains — if they don't sell in Washington, they go to Baltimore. If they don't sell in Baltimore, they go to Delaware. It's like lettuce in a store. You take off the outer leaves, cut it in half, and put it in a bag and sell it for 29¢ instead of 59¢.

**FOX:** But we do know that some pet stores are euthanizing them. They have to kill them because they are expecting a new batch in on a consignment arrangement, or sometimes the puppies are growing too big for the holding pens. So these animals are destroyed and one of the popular methods being used is apparently U-Tha-Sol or succinylcholine chloride.

**MOULTON:** What are the alternatives to buying a puppy from a pet store? One we've mentioned already is the animal shelters.

**FOX:** Consider getting a mixed breed from the animal shelter first. The main point to stress concerning purebred dogs is, "Why do you want one? What do you think the advantages are?" One of the advantages of getting a fully grown dog at the humane shelter is that you know what he looks like, you know whether he is housebroken or not, and so on.

**MOULTON:** What are the other advantages of mixed breed dogs as opposed to purebreds?

**WRIGHT:** They're tough. They don't suffer from problems of inbreeding like hip dysplasia or detached retina.

**FOX:** They are generally more resilient.

**WRIGHT:** The mixed breed is tough. He's had no one looking out for him, so to have gotten where he is, he is tough.

**MOULTON:** What about people who only want a purebred?

**FOX:** Often, the animal shelters have purebred dogs for adoption, too.

**WRIGHT:** In most areas there is a group or club for each breed — A Golden Retriever Club, a German Shepherd Club, a Poodle Club. Go to a dog show and see the kind of dog you want. Talk to the people showing those dogs and find out who the breeders are, who has the best dogs. Another thing, the American Kennel Club has a list of AKC licensed breeders. They know these dogs come up to quality. They have a registered kennel name. They will send you a list of licensed breeders. If you need the status symbol of a purebred dog, at least look into what you're getting.

**MOULTON:** So you write to the AKC in New York and they will send you a list of the licensed breeders in your area.

**FOX:** Puppy mills are a crass commercialization, and a sad reflection of our materialistic culture. We have domesticated dogs for 14,000 years, and it has reached this degree of exploitation. It is appalling. When people are a little more informed, perhaps they will boycott this entire system. □

## Beaver Rescued From Oil Slick

In June a 44 pound male beaver that swam into an oil slick was rescued, treated, and released during an historic rescue operation organized and directed by The HSUS.

A thunderstorm in Springfield, Virginia washed 800 gallons of asphalt sealing compound from a construction site into a lake. HSUS Director of Research and Data Guy Hodge was alerted to the incident by the Virginia Water Quality Control Board. Hodge mobilized a rescue team which included a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge manager, a veterinarian, and personnel from the Fairfax County Department of Animal Control.

Hodge and Jim Williams of the FWS captured the adult beaver the morning after the storm. During the next 24 hours Hodge repeatedly searched the lakeshore before locating a one month old beaver kit which had been observed by members of the oil spill cleanup crew. Both animals were heavily coated with the tar-like compound that had hardened on their fur.

Authorities on oil spills report that this beaver rescue operation is the first known attempt in North America to rehabilitate oiled aquatic mammals. In the absence of a pre-formulated treatment procedure, Hodge was compelled to improvise a plan for washing and sheltering the beavers. Guidance and collaboration in rehabilitating the animals was provided by Dr. Shirlee Brundage, Director of Veterinary Medicine for the International Bird Rescue Research Center and an authority on the treatment of oil contaminated wildlife.

The adult beaver was anesthetized and washed at a veterinary hospital with the supervision and assistance of Dr. Fred Garrison. The kit was treated at the Fairfax County animal shelter where both animals were quartered during their convalescence. The heavy oil film which coated the beavers was resistant to several washing solu-



The adult beaver, still under the effects of the anesthetic, is lifted into a cage at the Fairfax animal shelter.

tions which were tested. However second baths in a formula recommended by Dr. Brundage did remove all traces of the oil.

Hodge noted a marked improvement in the physical condition of the beavers after they were washed. The animals were fed a diet of fruits and woody plants which was prescribed by Dr. Daryl Borness of the National Zoo. Although four days after the spill both animals were alert, active, grooming, and eating, the kit suddenly died during the fifth night. A postmortem revealed damage to the animal's kidneys and bladder resulting from absorption of the asphalt compound.

After six days of care the adult

beaver was released onto the 1,130 acre Mason's Neck National Wildlife Refuge where it is soon to be joined by other relocated beavers.

In commenting upon the spill Hodge stated, "I was surprised at our ability to handle these animals and our success in removing the oil from their fur. The information which we gathered should better enable rescue workers to assist future victims of oil spills. I hope that our labors will provide a valuable base from which to develop and refine treatment procedures." Hodge intends to collaborate with other members of the rescue team in preparing treatment notes for publication in veterinary journals. □



# Four More States Ban Decompression

Four states have recently outlawed the use of the high altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia. This brings the total number of states banning the chamber to eight, including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and Virginia. A bill to ban the chamber also passed the Tennessee legislature, but was rescinded when an unacceptable amendment was added.

HSUS believes this is an encouraging trend that will mean a more humane death for millions of unwanted animals. HSUS staff has assisted local humane groups in a number of states by testifying against the chamber, and providing background information on the problems associated with it.

Even in states that have not yet banned the chamber, many public and private shelters have stopped using it in favor of other methods of destroying unwanted animals. In four states, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Mississippi, the decompression chamber has never been used. Momentum is gathering to completely eliminate the chamber in this country. Outside the United States, the chamber has been banned in Canada, and has never been an accepted form of euthanasia in the United Kingdom.

Decompression chambers for animal euthanasia were introduced in 1950. The machines are manufactured by the Euthanair company in California (ironically, one of the first states to ban its use.)

HSUS Accreditation Associate Kathie Flood, who has testified before state legislative committees on decompression, comments, "Decompression has never been widely accepted as a method of euthanasia. According to Euthanair sales figures, there have only been about 375 Euthanair installations in the U.S. We know that at least 165 of these have been replaced

by other methods, either because of legislation or by choice of the individual agencies. At most, there are only 210 of these machines still operating, among an estimated 1500-2000 shelters in the country."

The decompression chamber is based on high altitude simulation chambers developed for flight experiments by the military. Animals are placed in the chamber, and air is withdrawn by a vacuum pump. Theoretically, the animals experience the euphoria associated with oxygen deprivation, fall unconscious and die peacefully.

However, in experiments with military pilots, the rate of ascent is about a thousand feet per minute, where the rate in the Euthanair is 55,000 feet in 45-60 seconds. The animals can suffer terribly as the gases trapped in body cavities expand during this rapid decompression.

There also have been many problems with machines found to be in faulty working order, with seals and gauges in disrepair. Employees who have not been properly trained run the machine incorrectly or overcrowd the animals, causing fear and stress.

In a 1978 review of all animal

euthanasia methods currently in use, the American Veterinary Medical Association listed a number of disadvantages of the decompression chamber and concluded, "Because many difficulties have arisen in using decompression and because there is a general lack of understanding of how hypoxia affects animals, other methods of euthanasia are preferable."

If your state is not among those that have banned decompression, we urge you to write your state legislative representatives and ask them to introduce such legislation. A simply-worded law has been the most successful approach. Those who are organizing campaigns against the chamber can write for The HSUS publication "Why The HSUS Is Opposed To The Use Of The High Altitude Decompression Chamber For Animal Euthanasia," available free from the Animal Sheltering and Control Department. This publication includes specific descriptions of the physical effects of decompression on animals. The HSUS also has materials available to assist shelters in converting to the preferred method of sodium pentobarbital injection for euthanasia. □

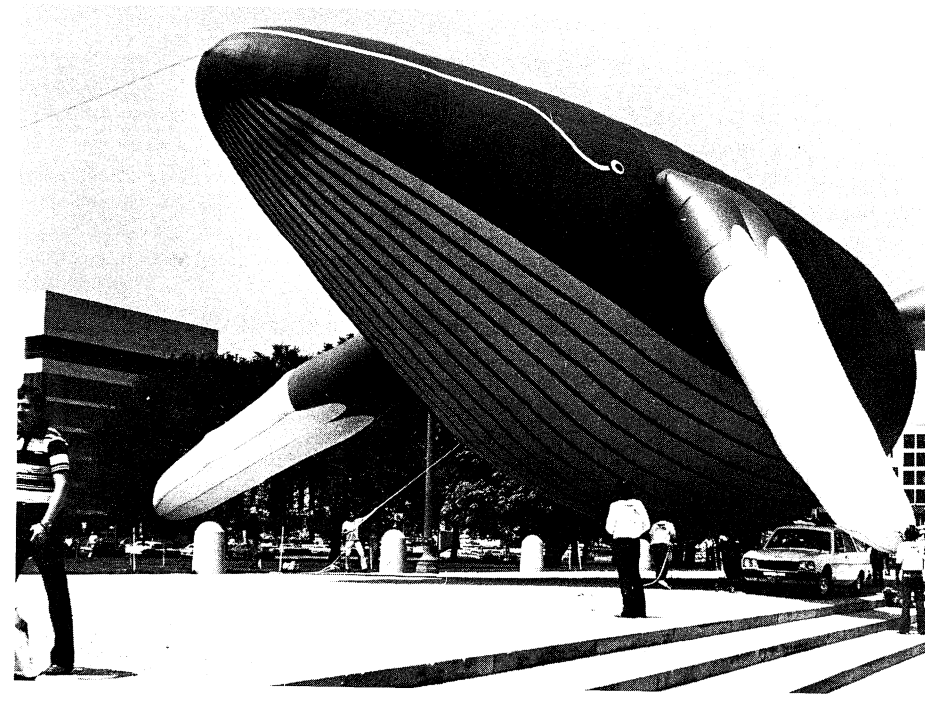
## Maryland Society Accredited

The HSUS is pleased to announce the accreditation of the Montgomery County Humane Society in Rockville, Maryland. In his announcement letter to the society board of directors, HSUS President John Hoyt said, "We especially commend your society and its shelter employees for their careful attention to all animals being received and the care and treatment afforded them. Also, we consider your education and community awareness programs outstanding as well as your in-service

training program for animal care and shelter operations."

The society is responsible for animal control in Montgomery County, a suburban area of Washington, D.C. Under the guidance of society director Arnold Fox, employees receive regular training to help improve their performance. An operations manual has also been developed.

The Montgomery County Humane Society is the 12th society or animal control agency accredited by HSUS in the country. □



## A Whale Of A Protest

The biggest protestor at a "Save the Whales Now" rally in front of the U.S. Capitol this spring was Flo, a 110 foot inflatable whale.

The rally was occasioned by the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira to the United States. Speakers at the rally, including Senator Bob Packwood (Oregon), called for an end to commercial whaling.

Flo is sponsored by her creator, John Perry, and a coalition of conservationists. The globe-trotting humpback whale also appeared in London for last year's meeting of the International Whaling Commission, and visited Japan, a major whaling nation.

For more on whales, see page 29.

## HSUS Opens Animal Control Academy

I would not vote for him for dogcatcher! These familiar words, used to define the low esteem or lack of confidence of one person for another, imply that a dogcatcher is about as low as one can get.

That image is changing. The modern approach is one of professionalism. Animal control officers must be skilled in people-to-people relationships, strict yet courteous, efficient yet kind. They must be educators, tactful yet forceful in communicating to individuals, groups, and the media.

Animal control must be community-service oriented, and increased professionalism centers on training, image, uniform policies and practices, and upgraded positions and responsibilities.

To this end, HSUS is developing an Animal Control Academy to be housed at the University of Alabama, in Tuscaloosa. This program emerges at a time when those who attend the very successful state and regional training programs speak of the need to provide more in-depth, more affordable training for animal control workers.

The Academy offers a 100 hour

program leading to certification for the animal control officer. In addition, in 1980, a 25-hour program will be offered for euthanasia technicians and for humane educators.

At present, a participant may attend two separate six-day sessions, or four separate three-day sessions. Beginning in 1980, the entire 100 hour program may be taken at once over a two-week period. The first session will be in October, 1979.

Since much of the expense for the academy is underwritten by The HSUS, participant cost has been kept low. The entire 100 hour program will cost less than \$400, including academy fees, food, and lodging.

Continuing education credits will be awarded by the University of Alabama. The University's division of continuing education also houses a law enforcement academy, whose instructors will be utilized in the animal control program. In addition, HSUS staff members as well as officials from various state, local, and federal programs will be involved.

Participation in the on-campus

programs will lead to HSUS certification of the officer. Field training is also offered and may be conducted for an individual agency or in combination with other groups or agencies, such as a recent contract between the Academy and the state of Tennessee. Fees for field training have been set at \$125 per day plus expenses.

The Academy program is being coordinated by Hurt (Bill) Smith, HSUS Accreditation Associate for the southern states. Smith is well known throughout the southeast for his many years of animal welfare work, including serving as Director of Animal Control for the cities of Tuscaloosa and Northport, Alabama. He has also served as President of the Alabama Federation of Humane Societies and Consultant on the National Council on Animal Protection.

Those interested in further information on the Animal Control Academy should contact Hurt Smith, Director, Animal Control Academy, 4831 Springhill Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL, 35405, or call 205-553-8665. □

# HUMANENESS IN ACTION

## A Heritage for the Future

1979 Annual Conference of The Humane Society of the United States  
November 8-11 - Sheraton-Twin Towers - Orlando, Florida

Come and help celebrate HSUS' 25th Anniversary. This year's theme, *Humaneness in Action: A Heritage for the Future*, binds our 25 year history of action for animals to a future commitment to continue and increase our efforts to end cruelty. HSUS' Annual Conference is a time for all of us to plan and train for this future.

The keynote speaker in Orlando will be Roger Caras, well-known author and radio and TV nature reporter. Caras will set the stage for our work at the Conference with an inspiring presentation guaranteed to move everyone.

That's only the beginning. Dr. Bernard Rollin of Colorado State University's Departments of Philosophy, Physiology and Biophysics will give an address on the controversial topic of animal rights. Other major

speakers include Dr. Michael Fox of HSUS' Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, HSUS President John Hoyt, and HSUS Board Secretary Dr. Amy Freeman Lee.

Conferees can choose between twenty-two different workshops covering most major issues and aspects of humane work. Check the schedule on the next page and see which workshops will be most interesting and useful for you.

A very special pre-conference activity will be open to a limited number of participants on a first-come, first-served basis. HSUS' Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman will lead two groups through Sea World for a behind-the-scenes look at the marine animals there and presentations by the Sea World staff. The two tours are scheduled for Wednesday, November 7, with one leaving at 9 a.m. and the

other at 1:30 p.m. Only 50 people can be accommodated on each tour, so be sure to send your registration coupon in early. There is a \$3 fee to cover the cost of transportation to Sea World. This fee will be refunded at the registration desk in Orlando to those not able to be accommodated on the tours.

As always, the high point of the conference will be the Annual Awards Banquet on Saturday evening. At that time, the Joseph Wood Krutch medal will be awarded to an outstanding humanitarian for "significant contribution towards the improvement of life and the environment."

Sheraton Twin-Towers room rates for The HSUS Conference are:	
Single: \$34	Double: \$42

### WEDNESDAY, November 7

- 9:00 a.m. - Noon  
Seminar at Sea World  
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
Seminar at Sea World  
4:00 p.m. - Evening  
Registration  
4:00 p.m. - Evening  
Art Exhibit  
8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.  
Reception/Get Acquainted Social

### THURSDAY, November 8

- 8:00 a.m.  
Registration  
9:00 a.m.  
Opening Remarks  
Amy Freeman Lee, Program Chairman  
Coleman Burke, HSUS Board Chairman  
John A. Hoyt, HSUS President  
Donald Coburn, Southeast Regional Office Director  
9:30 a.m.  
Keynote Address  
Roger Caras  
10:30 a.m.  
Coffee Break  
11:00 a.m.

- Law, Morality and the Rights of Animals  
Bernard E. Rollin, Ph.D., Dept. of Philosophy and Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics, Colorado State University  
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.  
Book Sale  
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

- Workshops  
1) Animal Rights: Fact or Fiction?  
Murdaugh S. Madden  
2) Marine Mammals: Conflicts and Co-Existence  
Patricia Forkan  
3) How to Win State Legislation  
Charlene Drennon, Peggy Morrison  
4) Publicizing Your Program  
Holly Sherer  
5) Common Goals of Humane Societies and Animal Control Agencies  
Bill & Barbara Smith  
3:30 p.m.  
Coffee Break

- 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
Workshops  
1) Conducting Investigations  
Frantz L. Dantzler  
2) Improving Shelter Operations  
Phyllis Wright  
3) How to Improve Your Newsletter  
Charles Herrmann, Carol Moulton  
4) Traps and Furs: The Cruelty Industry  
Sandy Rowland, Guy Hodge  
5) The Architectural Design of Shelters  
William Meade  
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.  
Book Sale  
7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.  
Film Showing

### FRIDAY, November 9

- 8:00 a.m.  
Registration  
9:00 a.m.  
A Heritage for the Future  
John A. Hoyt, HSUS President  
10:30 a.m.  
Coffee Break  
11:00 a.m.  
Living Humanely  
Dr. Michael Fox, Director, The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems  
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.  
Book Sale  
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.  
Workshops  
1) Science and Animal Welfare, Part I - Use of Animals in High Schools  
Dr. Andrew Rowan, Heather McGiffin  
2) Dogfighting: Can It Be Stopped?  
Frantz L. Dantzler  
3) HSUS Policies and Programs  
John A. Hoyt  
4) Spay/Neuter Programs That Work  
Phyllis Wright  
5) Animal Welfare Act: A Tool For Action  
Peggy Morrison  
3:30 p.m.  
Coffee Break  
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
Workshops  
1) Science and Animal Welfare, Part II - Intensive Farming  
Dr. Michael Fox, Heather McGiffin  
2) How to Win State Legislation  
Charlene Drennon, Peggy Morrison  
3) The Pet Shop Connection  
Frantz L. Dantzler

- 4) Orphaned and Injured Wildlife: Humane Concerns  
Guy Hodge, Sue Pressman  
5) Common Goals of Humane Societies and Animal Control Agencies  
Bill & Barbara Smith  
7:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.  
Book Sale  
8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.  
Safari of the Inner Eye  
Art Show and Lecture by Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

### SATURDAY, November 10

- 8:00 a.m.  
Registration  
9:00 a.m.  
Annual Membership Meeting  
Resolutions Committee Report  
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.  
Workshops  
1) Conducting Investigations  
Frantz L. Dantzler  
2) Zoos: Working for Reform  
Sue Pressman  
3) Improving Shelter Operations  
Phyllis Wright  
4) Science and Animal Welfare, Part III - Laboratory Animals  
Dr. Andrew Rowan, Dr. Michael Fox  
2:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
Workshop  
1) A National Curriculum for Humane Education  
John Dommers, Kathy Savesky  
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Book Sale  
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
Workshop  
1) An Experiment in Awareness  
Kathy Husted  
6:30 p.m.  
Reception  
7:30 p.m.  
Annual Awards Banquet  
Toastmaster: John A. Hoyt  
Youth Recognition Award  
Certificates of Appreciation  
Joseph Wood Krutch Medal Presentations

### SUNDAY, November 11

- 9:00 a.m. - Noon  
Meeting of Florida Federation of Humane Societies

### HSUS Annual Conference Registration

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included:

☐ \*Vegetarian meal(s) desired for \_\_\_\_\_ people (number)

☐ \*Fish entree desired for \_\_\_\_\_ people (number)

		Cost Per Person	Number of People	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet •Before September 15 - \$35		\$40	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Day Registration	Thursday	\$10	_____	\$ _____
	Friday	\$10	_____	\$ _____
	Saturday	\$10	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Banquet Only* (Saturday evening)		\$20	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sea World Seminar (not included in conference fee)				
<input type="checkbox"/> 9:00 a.m., November 7		\$ 3	_____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 1:30 p.m., November 7		\$ 3	_____	\$ _____

Note: A hotel registration form will be mailed to you upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations prior to October 24 directly to the hotel.

Total Enclosed (make checks payable to HSUS)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_



# Senate Investigates Wild Horse Program

"The Adopt-A-Horse program has been an administrative debacle. The Bureau of Land Management's operation of the program has brought howls of protest from all across the country."

These harsh words from Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri opened the long-sought congressional oversight hearings on BLM's management of the Adopt-A-Horse program. Eagleton went on to describe how he first heard protests from a number of outraged Missourians who contacted him about a herd of dead and starving wild horses penned up near Lincoln, Missouri. "I was sickened to learn of the condition of these animals, and I was flabbergasted to discover that they had been shipped into my state under the federal program designed to assure their humane treatment."

The oversight hearings were promoted in part by a segment of ABC's news/feature program, "20/20", which exposed the abuses of the Adopt-A-Horse program. HSUS Director of Investigations Frantz Dantzler had worked with ABC newsmen, providing informa-

tion about several cases in which wild horses were adopted through BLM, then sold to slaughterhouses.

Because of his investigative work and experience with wild horse problems, Dantzler was asked to testify at the hearing. He told the Senate Subcommittee on Government Efficiency that "Even by BLM's own figures, the efficiency of the Adopt-A-Horse Program is less than ideal. In a recent report, for example, it was determined that over 20% of those cases currently being reviewed had potential problem areas and that at least 10% of the animals had been illegally slaughtered. Based upon my own investigation of adopters, I consider the figures low, and somewhat optimistic."

Frank Gregg, Director of BLM, gave a long statement that focused on the steps BLM is taking to improve their operation of the Adopt-A-Horse program. These include revising applications to tighten screening of adoption applicants, establishing criminal penalties for abuses not covered under previous regulations, developing guidelines for monitoring

adoptions, issuing guidance to State Directors on key aspects of program administration, and reorganizing BLM's Washington office to establish a Division of Wild Horses and Burros.

Senator Eagleton commented that "All those regulatory changes are well and good, but they cannot address what I feel has been the basic problem with this program. The program's failings have not been so much with the regulations, as with the BLM's enforcement of those regulations."

Dantzler agrees with this assessment. "As long as BLM perceives its primary mission as catering to the needs of the ranchers who use public land for grazing their herds, they will not be able to deal fairly and humanely with the wild horses no matter what surface changes are made."

Dantzler also pointed out that these long-overdue changes were not made until tremendous pressure was put on BLM by the media, the public, and the Congress.

While acknowledging that problems persist in the wild horse adoption program, Gregg stated that an on-going internal investigation has generally given high marks to BLM employees' performance. At the same time he revealed a recent incident in Oregon where BLM employees shot a number of horses from the air several weeks after he had issued explicit instructions prohibiting such practices. As long as incidents such as these continue to happen, it will take more than bright promises of future improvements to satisfy humanitarians that BLM is serious about humane treatment of wild horse populations.

The hearings on the Adopt-A-Horse program have been completed, but the final report from the Senate subcommittee has not yet been issued. HSUS is hopeful that the report and its recommendations will help alleviate the suffering of our wild horses under BLM's management. □



Public protest on the plight of wild horses got the Senate's attention.



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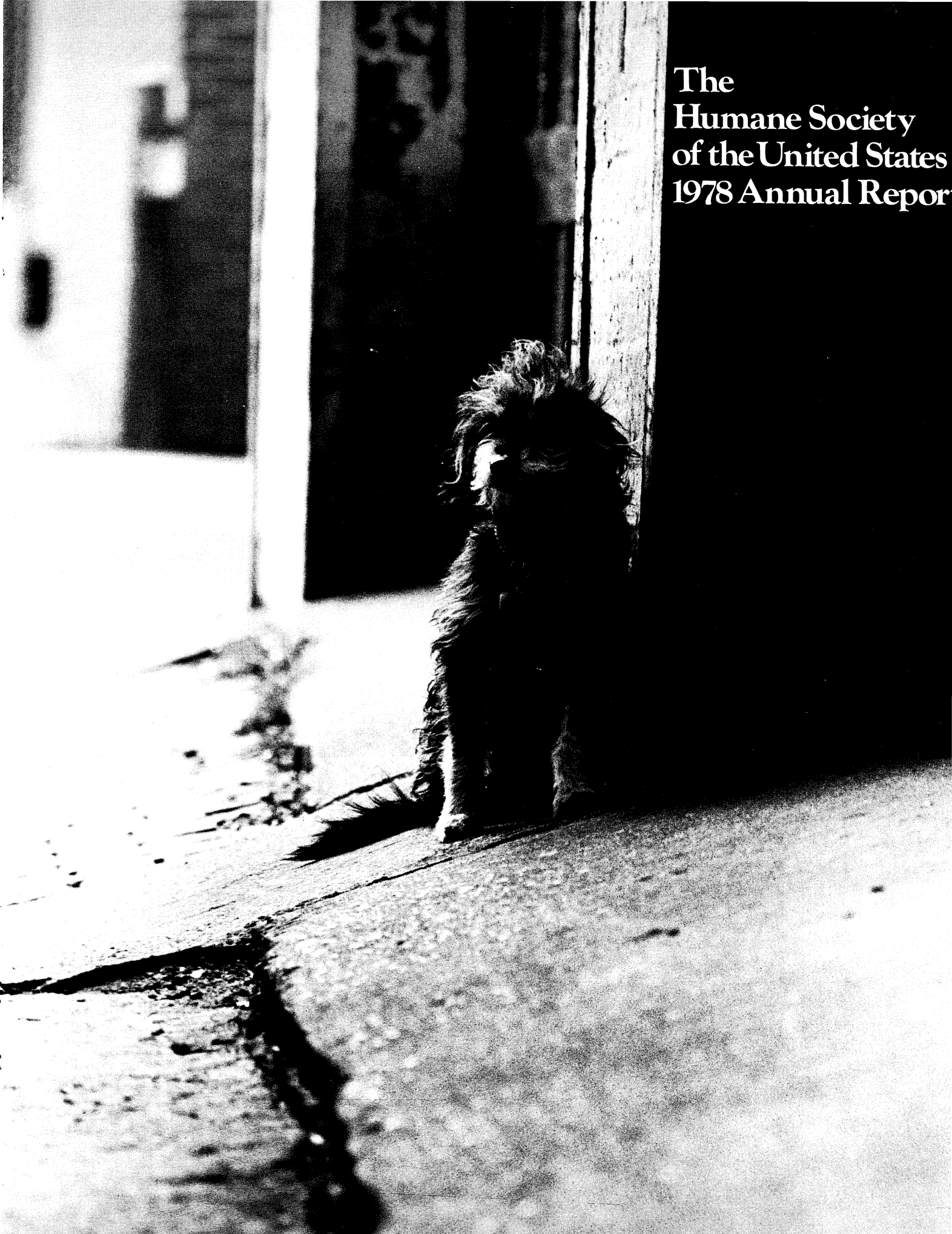
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1. YOU AND YOUR PET, 4 pages, PI . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
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3. CARING FOR YOUR CAT, 12 pages, PI . . . . .	15¢	_____	_____
4. CARING FOR YOUR DOG, 12 pages, IJH . . . . .	15¢	_____	_____
5. HOW TO CARE FOR COLD BLOODED PETS, 6 pages, IJH . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
6. GOOD KIND LION, 4 pages, PI . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
7. YOU AND THE INSECT, 4 pages, IJ . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
8. GREY SQUIRRELS, 4 pages, IJ . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
9. THE BLUEBIRD, 4 pages, IJH . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
10. YOU AND THE BIRDS, 4 pages, IJH . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
11. ANIMALS, THE VANISHING AMERICANS, 8 pages, IJH . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
12. GOLDEN RULES OF CONSERVATION, 4 pages, IJH . . . . .	10¢	_____	_____
13. FRIENDS INSTEAD OF FURS, 4 pages, IJH.10¢		_____	_____
SUBTOTAL			_____



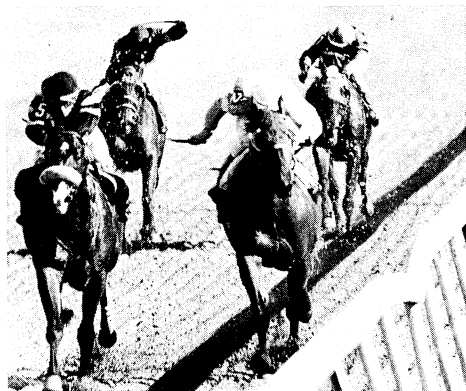
The Humane Society of the United States 1978 Annual Report



# Cruelty Investigation

HSUS expanded its investigative activities through the regional offices in 1978. Full-time investigators were placed in four of the seven regional offices, complimenting those working out of national headquarters.

Staff members of the Field Services and Investigations Department were involved in a wide variety of cases, from



jackrabbit roping to horse racing. They concentrated on cases having national impact, or setting precedents for state and local problems.

One of the year's highlights was the work done on the problem of greyhound coursing. HSUS investigators cooperated with reporters from ABC's news/feature program "20/20" to show to a national audience, for the first time, the cruelties associated with greyhound training using live rabbits as bait. As a result of the program, the National Greyhound Association banned public coursing at its events, and a bill was introduced in congress to ban the use of live bait entirely.

Wild horses were another major focus for the investigations staff. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) came under fire from animal welfare groups for its handling of the Adopt-A-Horse program. HSUS investigators documented a number of cases where BLM's mismanagement had resulted in horses being sold for slaughter, or dying from disease or injury in BLM's holding facilities. HSUS joined with the American Horse Protection Association in taking BLM to court seeking relief for the horses.

In other cases: an annual jackrabbit roping contest in Odessa, Texas, came to an end when HSUS focused public attention on the cruelty involved. Conditions at the Ripley, Mississippi monthly animal auction were improved somewhat after HSUS went to court in the case. HSUS had hoped to stop the auction entirely, but did succeed in getting more humane treatment of the animals being sold at the event.

A conviction on cruelty charges was obtained against a Tennessee farmer who

had allowed a number of his livestock to starve to death.

A "bloodless" bullfight in upstate New York was canceled when HSUS investigators threatened legal action against the promoters.

An investigation of the use of drugs in horse racing was begun. This issue is expected to gain more and more prominence as further information on the suffering and injury occasioned by permissive medication laws is uncovered and publicized.

The Field Service and Investigations Department was also active in helping local humane groups to conduct their own investigations. Regional staff worked with many of these groups, showing them how to obtain the kind of documentation necessary to take a case to court. In addition, a number of workshops on cruelty investigative procedures were given around the country, and work was begun on an Investigations Handbook which will outline these procedures.

## Animal Sheltering and Control

The Department of Animal Sheltering and Control continued to provide individual assistance to local humane organiza-



tions and municipal animal control facilities throughout the country. Department staff visited more than 75 shelters in 1978. They assisted shelters where invited to help, and provided in-service staff training in many places. Where poorly-run shelters gave animal care that was less than humane, HSUS worked diligently through the appropriate channels to improve conditions.

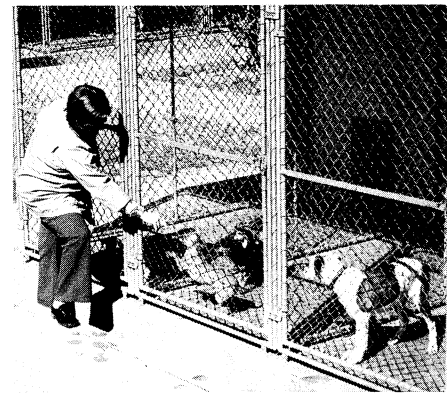
The department also handled a high volume of telephone and letter inquiries on technical and policy matters.

*Shelter Sense*, a publication for animal control and shelter employees, was introduced in April, 1978. This bimonthly has already expanded from its original 12 page length to 16 pages, and more than 700 shelters subscribe. The publication is directed to individual staff members as

well as shelter managers to stimulate a more professional attitude on the part of all shelter employees.

In cooperation with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, HSUS produced a series of three videotapes for shelter employee training. The "Changing Your Image" series covers the areas of shelter record keeping, sanitation and cleaning, and field procedures. The videotapes are available from VPI.

The HSUS program of leadership development workshops continued in 1978



with two-and three-day sessions in Oklahoma City, OK; Cedar Falls, IA; Indianapolis, IN; Montgomery, AL and Burlingame, CA. These popular workshops were an effective means of reaching local animal professionals and encouraging them to share ideas and information with each other.

Thanks in part to testimony and support provided by HSUS staff members, several states banned the use of the decompression chamber for animal euthanasia. An extensive paper on this topic, "Why The HSUS is Opposed to the Use of the High Altitude Decompression Chamber for Animal Euthanasia," was issued to provide information on the inherent cruelty of this euthanasia method. Publications on other animal control topics were also produced and distributed.

## Accreditation

More than 150 local societies and animal control agencies sought advice on standards required to qualify for accreditation by HSUS. In order to respond to the volume of inquiries and applications, HSUS added three new staff members to its Accreditation Program.

Every applicant society is given a thorough 2 day inspection and analysis of its operation by an Accreditation Associate. Accredited organizations must re-qualify for accreditation each year.

Accreditation standards cover adoption policy, humane education program, sanitation, euthanasia method, field services, and other areas of shelter and humane society operation.

Those not yet meeting the high stand-

ards for accreditation benefit from the advice and critique of HSUS staff members experienced in the management of humane society and animal control programs.

## Humane Education

HSUS' National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) is a center for coordinating humane education training and curriculum development nationwide.

Headquartered at the Norma Terris Humane Education Center in East Haddam, Connecticut, NAAHE expanded its staff and programs in 1978. In addition to a number of two-and three-day workshops around the country, NAAHE staff conducted a graduate level course in humane education at Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas. The course was so popular that the University has invited NAAHE to repeat it in the future.

A special, intensive training program for humane educators and teachers was offered for the first time in 1978. Under NAAHE's Professional Development Program, NAAHE member organizations are invited to send their education staff or representatives to the Association's headquarters in Connecticut for a two day



training and consultation session. Participants discuss their society's needs and objectives, review an expanding collection of humane education materials in the NAAHE library, and consult with NAAHE staff to formulate plans for developing, improving or expanding their local humane education programs. The emphasis is on individual needs with solutions to specific problems.

NAAHE continued to develop high quality humane education materials, such as Sharing Sam, a flannel board pattern kit to be used in teaching young children about responsible pet ownership.

*Humane Education*, NAAHE's quarterly magazine, attracted a wide audience of teachers and humane educators with information on techniques, materials and concepts for improving their effectiveness.

## Regional Office Program

Leadership workshops, on-the-job training, educational resources, and specialized services such as helping to organize new humane societies, testimony on state animal control legislation or cruelty investigation assistance are some of the ongoing services provided by HSUS regional staff.

In the course of the year, HSUS



opened four new regional offices covering the midwest, southeast, great lakes, and rocky mountain regions of the country. These were added to the existing offices in the gulf states, new england and west coast areas, and HSUS' New Jersey Branch.

It is impossible in this limited space to list all the highlights of the activities of these seven regional offices in 1978. Almost all the programs of HSUS' national office were reflected in the work of the regional staff. Animal control, zoo inspection, cruelty investigation, humane education, state and local legislation, Animal Welfare Act enforcement, disaster relief, laboratory animals, and wildlife management were some of the areas in which the regional staff were involved during the year.

An important function of the regional offices was their direct contact with HSUS members. Each regional director has an ongoing program of membership recruitment, fund raising and program interpretation. Both individual and group contact with members and friends has been of great value in assessing the interest and needs of The Society's constituents as well as enlisting their support.

## Legal Activities

The General Counsel's office covered a broad range of matters for HSUS. Perhaps the most significant case of the year was the suit brought against the Bureau of Land Management because of their cruel mistreatment of wild horses.

In administrative proceedings, the legal staff gave testimony against the proposed reintroduction of the poison 1080 for predator control on public lands.

A Department of Interior Draft Environmental Impact Statement prompted testimony against their attempt to justify the expenditure of millions of dollars on wildlife management designed solely to increase the availability of game animals for hunters.

The legal staff was also involved with animal matters on the state level. In Florida and some other states, so-called "religious" cultists engage in ritual killing of domestic animals such as goats and chickens. The General Counsel's office asked for an opinion from the Florida State Attorney's Office on whether these cultists might be exempt from prosecution on cruelty charges by claiming protection under freedom of religion. Indications thus far are that this would not be the case, freeing HSUS to move against this cruel practice.

In another Florida case, HSUS supported the appeal of an organization which had been enjoined against advertising the services of their low cost spay/neuter clinic, under a state statute prohibiting the advertising of veterinary services. The case ultimately went to the Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the advertising.



## The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (ISAP), the scientific arm of HSUS, has become a valuable resource, used by a wide range of individuals and institutions and is, via its publications, adding to the growing body of knowledge of animal welfare issues. Research programs continued to produce objective scientific data on the problems caused by the impact of modern technology on the care, treatment and uses of animals.

Major areas of concern included an evaluation of humane methods of euthanasia for companion animals. These evaluations were published in a booklet entitled "Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats."

Two publications were produced reflecting ISAP's work on the use of animals in biomedical research and teaching. One assesses the manner in which research investigators address animal welfare issues when applying for federal grants; the other is a discussion of alternative methods to the use of laboratory animals.

Research into the humane, public



health, behavioral, and economic aspects of modern intensive farming systems and slaughter techniques continued.

Other studies either published or in preparation are on trapping and predator control programs and their effect on disease, population dynamics and other ecological ramifications of human intervention with wildlife.

As a vehicle to disseminate the wide range of information, the Institute published a bimonthly Bulletin of news, comments, book reviews, and scientific meetings. The Bulletin will be phased into the International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems, scheduled for publication in January, 1980.

## Legislative Activities

One of the most important and increasingly utilized tools for protecting animals from cruelty and abuse is legislation.

Changes in government regulations for non-profit charities allowed greater leeway in lobbying activities. Accordingly, HSUS enlarged its legislative staff in 1978.

A long-term effort by HSUS was capped with success with the passage of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. The Act extends humane treatment to many animals not previously covered by state or federal legislation.

HSUS staff also testified against efforts to weaken the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act. Although some of the changes opposed did become law, HSUS succeeded in getting a limit on the

number of wild horses that could be adopted by an individual each year. This limit should do much to eliminate the practice by some people of adopting large numbers of these horses, then selling them to slaughterhouses.

A number of bills taking different approaches to outlawing the steeljaw leghold trap were introduced in Congress in 1978. HSUS supported all efforts to reduce or end the suffering of animals through trapping. Although none of these bills has been passed, HSUS will continue to urge legislators to take action on this important issue.

HSUS continued to push for hearings on several other bills which would, if passed, reduce the use of animals in laboratories; outlaw training of greyhounds with live bait; provide funding for non-game animal programs; and, strengthen the endangered species act.

HSUS closely monitored changes in the Animal Welfare Act, and successfully fought two proposed changes in animal transportation regulations that would have been detrimental to the animals.

The quality of enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act has also been of great concern. HSUS asked for increased funding for the Act, so that more enforcement personnel could be hired and trained.

Many HSUS members have been helpful in promoting humane legislation through the Action Alert System. Participants are



members who have pledged to respond with letters or telegrams when informed of impending action on animal-related matters. HSUS sent out several Action Alerts in 1978.

## Wildlife Protection

The slaughter of baby harp seals continued in Canada in 1978. The Canadian government issued very few permits to observers, and HSUS was one of the few animal welfare organizations able to get a staff member to the site of the hunt. Having firsthand knowledge of the hunt, HSUS became more strongly opposed than ever

to the brutal and pointless slaughter of seal pups for their fur.

After several years of court and congressional battles over the fate of porpoise caught in tuna nets, evidence of real progress was seen. The 1978 porpoise-kill figures were reduced considerably from those of previous years. HSUS continued to call for a boycott of tuna products until it could be ascertained whether the number of porpoise killed in tuna fishing operations would continue to drop, or until new fishing methods eliminate entirely any involvement of porpoise.



There was also some success seen in efforts to protect whales. At the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, held in London, HSUS' observer argued for a moratorium on whaling. Although the moratorium proposal never came up for a vote, overall whale quotas were reduced by almost 800 whales.

At a special meeting of the IWC held later in the year, at which HSUS' observer served as a member of the U.S. Delegation, quotas were lowered by another 3200 whales.

HSUS's zoo program expanded in 1978, with regional personnel becoming more involved with inspecting zoos in their areas. More than 100 zoos were inspected during the year, sometimes resulting in significant improvements in the animals' conditions.

The Kansas City Zoo received a great deal of attention from the broadcast media and newspapers in that area when HSUS reported on a number of deficiencies in its facilities. As a result, the zoo administration took steps to correct the unhealthy and unsanitary conditions HSUS found.

The treatment of animals training for, and acting in, motion pictures continues to be a problem. In conjunction with several animal trainers concerned about the cruel treatment some animals receive, HSUS' Director of Wildlife Protection wrote an Animal Trainer's Code, establishing standards of humane care for animal performers. Animal trainers are the key to the solution of this problem, and as the Code is promoted among them, it is hoped more and more will adopt it for their own operations.



We are proud to report that 1978 represents, without a doubt, the single most significant year in the growth and expansion of The Humane Society of the United States. The constituency of our organization has grown by almost 45% in 1978. We ended 1977 with expenditures for animal welfare programs and services in the amount of \$1,521,964.00. Expenditures in 1978 exceeded \$1,900,000, financed almost entirely through personal gifts and bequests.

We have increased our staff by more than 20 full-time persons. Our regional program, which at the end of the last year encompassed 16 states located in 3 regions, now comprises 32 states served by 7 regional offices. In addition, the state of New Jersey and surrounding areas continues to be served by our New Jersey branch.

In terms of staff, constituency, dollars spent on animal welfare, and scope of program, we are the largest animal welfare organization in the United States. We believe no other national animal welfare organization has equaled our effectiveness in 1978.

Yet the challenges of 1979 are formidable. Despite successes and advances toward ending cruelty to animals, there are still many areas and many ways in which animals suffer as victims of individuals, businesses, government, and our society as a whole. Because there is much yet to do, we cannot rest on past achievements, but must continually do battle against those who abuse animals.

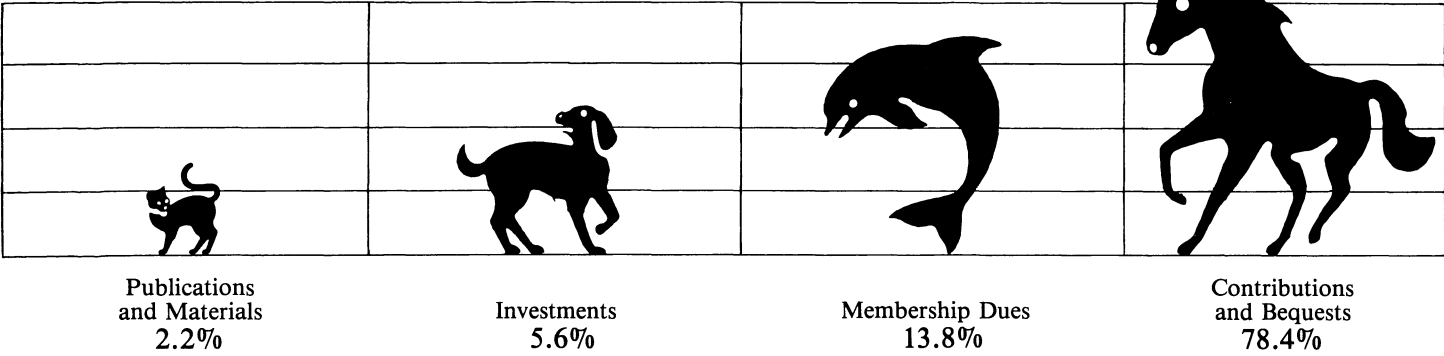
Your support is vital to our efforts. Without your philosophical commitment, financial contributions, and personal involvement, we cannot hope to achieve a future where cruelty, brutality, and neglect have been eliminated. With your help, we can continue to work for the time when people and animals will live in harmony.

If you are not a member of The HSUS, we ask you to join us in the fight to end cruelty to animals. To those who have already joined us, we sincerely appreciate your continued support, and look forward to working with you for the animals.

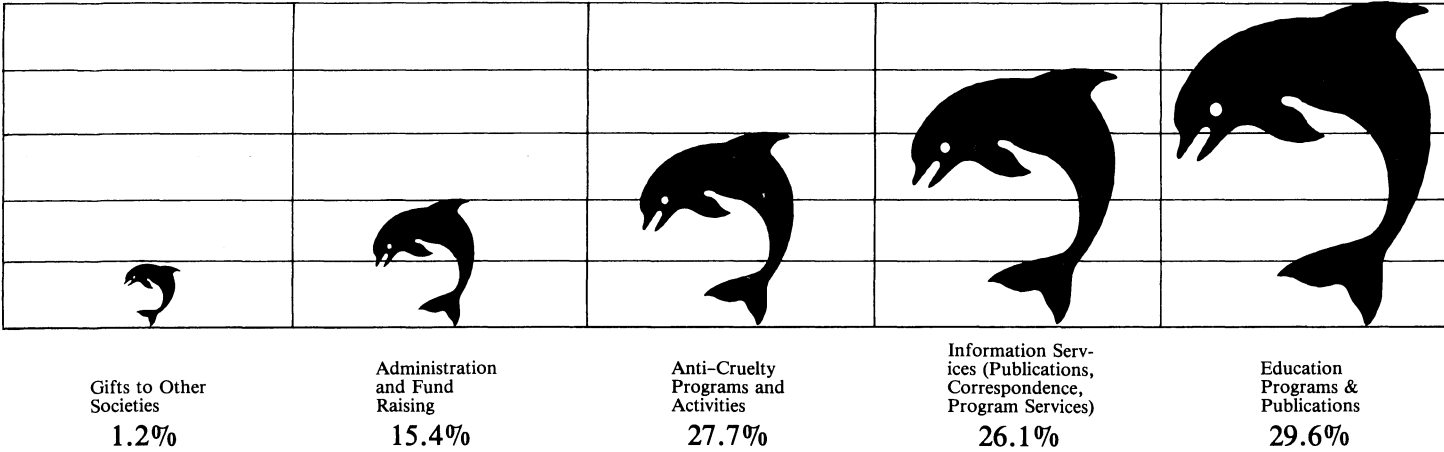


Financial Report 1978

Income  
Total Operating Income: \$2,312,641



Expenditures  
Total Operating Expenditures: \$1,890,701



Operating Income and Expenditures

Income		Expenditures	
Membership Dues	\$ 318,040	Membership and General Public Information	\$ 313,398
Contributions and Bequests	1,812,793	Program Services	180,038
Investment Income	130,736	Education Activities and Services	447,704
Publications and Materials	51,072	KIND Program	111,774
TOTAL	\$2,312,641	Cruelty Investigations and Field Services	120,262
		Litigation and Legal Activities	99,492
		Regional Programs and Services	291,561
		Special Projects	11,835
		Gifts to Other Societies	22,650
		Administration and Management	166,912
		Fund Raising	125,075
		TOTAL	\$1,890,701
		Income over Expenditures	\$ 421,940

Special Promotional Materials

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
1. NEWSPAPER ADS ..... \$1/set Set of 3 repro proofs on the need to spay and neuter pets.			
2. CAT POSTER (22" x 26" color) (Promoting spaying of pets) ..... \$1			
3. DOG POSTER (22" x 26" color) (Promoting spaying of pets) ..... \$1 Two free posters with every order of ten or more.			
4. PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO SPOTS ..... Free			
5. HANDOUT ON RODEO CRUELTY..\$1/set of 50 Ideal for protesting rodeos. Can be used as direct mail piece, too			
6. AWARENESS KIT ON CRUELITIES OF TRAPPING ..... \$4.50 Produced to help individuals and organizations desiring to conduct anti-trapping campaigns. Each kit includes buttons, bumper stickers, fliers, posters, newspaper ads with repro photos, public service radio scripts			
7. KIND PTA POSTER ..... \$1 PTA's declaration on teaching kindness to animals			
8. FLYERS FOR LOCAL ANIMAL WELFARE GROUP USE This series of 8 cards may be used as handouts, newspaper ads, or postcards. The reverse side has been left blank for addressing or imprinting local message. Fits in business envelope. The first 100 flyers are free to groups ordering on their letterhead. Additional groups of 100 are \$1 each. a. YOUR CAR MAY BE A DEATH TRAP. . . \$1/100 b. WHY DO WE EUTHANIZE?..... \$1/100 c. SAVE OUR ANIMALS FROM HUNTING AND TRAPPING ..... \$1/100 d. A CHECKLIST FOR POTENTIAL PET OWNERS ..... \$1/100 e. STOP EASTER CRUELITIES ..... \$1/100 f. LET'S PUT AN END TO RODEO CRUELITIES ..... \$1/100			
g. THERE ARE TOO MANY CATS AND DOGS IN OUR COMMUNITY ..... \$1/100			
h. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT GREYHOUND RACING ..... \$1/100			
Information on HSUS and KIND			
9. SAMPLE COPY HUMANE SOCIETY NEWS MAGAZINE ..... \$1			
10. HSUS STATEMENTS OF POLICY ..... \$2 Individual policy statements assembled in loose-leaf notebook.			
11. HSUS PUBLICATIONS LIST (This folder). . . . Free			
12. KIND PROMOTIONAL PAMPHLET..... Free For children interested in KIND			
Humane Society Organization and Work			
13. FUND RAISING FOR HUMANE SOCIETIES ..... 25¢			
14. PUBLICITY FOR HUMANE SOCIETIES..... 25¢			
15. HOW TO ORGANIZE A HUMANE SOCIETY ..... 1 copy free Additional copies 25¢ each			
16. THE ABCs OF ANIMAL WELFARE CAMPAIGNS ..... 50¢			
Bumper Stickers			
17. ROAMING PETS CAUSE REGRETS .... 1/\$1 20/\$5 50/\$10			
18. DON'T GET WRAPPED IN A FUR THAT'S BEEN TRAPPED ..... 1/\$1 20/\$5 50/\$10			

General Reading

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost
Magazine Reprints			
1. HOW TO TRAVEL WITH YOUR PET (Summer '76) ..... 10¢			
2. THE HIDDEN COST OF FACTORY FARMING (Winter '78) ..... \$2/10 Single Copies ..... 25¢			
3. WHY MUST WE EUTHANIZE? (Summer '78) ..... \$1/10			
4. SETTING THE PACE FOR HUMANE EDUCATION (Spring '78) ..... 10¢			
Caged Birds			
5. THE BIRD BUSINESS: A Study of the Importation of Birds into the United States ..... \$3			
Animal Rights & Human Ethics			
6. ON THE FIFTH DAY ..... \$10 The first anthology of essays by prominent philosophers, ecologists, biologists, lawyers, animal behaviorists, and theologians—who address the complex question of man's relations to animals. Hardcover. 240 pages.			
Trapping			
7. TRAPPING: FACTS AND FALLACIES .... 50¢ 24 page booklet describing cruelties of trapping			
8. A CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL TRAPS AND TRAPPING ..... \$10 A publication of The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems. 192 page discussion of current research on trapping and traps			
Newsletter for Animal Control & Sheltering Personnel			
9. SAMPLE COPY OF SHELTER SENSE ... Free			
Shelter Operation			
10. RECOMMENDED STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF AN ANIMAL SHELTER ..... 25¢			
11. SUGGESTED ADOPTION POLICIES FOR ANIMAL SHELTERS ..... 1 free Additional copies 5¢ each			
12. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS, DESCRIPTION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROTOTYPE ANIMAL SHELTERS ..... \$2 Booklet includes actual plans for large and small shelters			
SUBTOTAL			
			SUBTOTAL



13. HOW TO ADMINISTER SODIUM PENTOBARBITAL FOR SMALL ANIMAL EUTHANASIA .....1 free  
Additional Copies 25¢ each
14. MANUFACTURERS ADDRESS AND PRODUCT LIST .....25¢
15. BASIC RECORD FORMS AND FILING SYSTEMS .....\$1
16. CARBON MONOXIDE EUTHANASIA for the small shelter .....25¢
17. WHY THE HSUS IS OPPOSED TO THE USE OF THE HIGH ALTITUDE DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA ..50¢

Animal Control and Regulation

18. RESPONSIBLE ANIMAL REGULATION ... \$1  
A discussion of animal regulation and control problems prepared for city and county officials, humane societies, and legislative bodies, with suggested ordinance.
19. HOW TO ESTABLISH SPAY AND NEUTER PROGRAMS AND CLINICS .....\$1.50  
A 20 page booklet on financial justification and procedures to establish a municipal or privately sponsored spay and neuter clinic.
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Additional copies 25¢ each
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Report of International City Management Association

Surplus Breeding of Cats and Dogs

23. THE PET POPULATION EXPLOSION .....5¢  
A detailed look at the problem of unwanted and surplus pets.
24. WHAT'S YOUR EXCUSE? .....5¢  
Describes need for sterilizing pets. Cartoon format.
25. ¿QUE EXCUSA DA USTED .....5¢  
Spanish edition of "What's Your Excuse?"
26. IF YOU LOVE THEM .....5¢  
For the pet owner who needs information about surplus breeding.

Special Reports

27. ZOO REFORM .....5¢
28. ANIMALS SHIPPED BY AIR .....5¢
29. HUNTING .....5¢
30. RODEOS .....5¢
31. CONTROLLING AMERICA'S PET POPULATION(Includes Poster) .....10¢
32. HSUS ROLE IN WASHINGTON AS VOICE FOR ANIMALS .....5¢

Close-Up Reports

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37. FOOD ANIMALS ARE SUFFERING, 10/78 .....5¢
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39. HOMELESS PETS, 5/79 .....5¢
40. CRUELTY IN POUNDS, 3/78 .....5¢

Institute for The Study of Animal Problems  
Papers and Reports

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45. EUTHANASIA OF CATS AND DOGS  
An Analysis of Current Knowledge and Experience. With Recommendations for Research .....\$3  
10 or more copies .....\$2.50 ea.
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48. BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF ANIMAL PROBLEMS (SAMPLE) .....Free  
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Legislation

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51. MODEL HUMANE TRAPPING LAW .....5¢
52. SUGGESTED STATE LAW FOR LICENSING OF PET SHOPS AND KENNELS .....25¢
53. REPORT ON ANIMAL WELFARE LAWS ..25¢
54. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES .....25¢

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Quarterly/Members/General

CLOSE-UP REPORTS/4 times per yr./Members/General

HUMANE EDUCATION/Quarterly/Published by HSUS's National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education/Annual Dues \$10/Education

SHELTER SENSE/Bimonthly, Published by HSUS's National Humane Education Center/Subscription \$5 per yr./Animal control

KIND/6 times per yr./\$4 /Children

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR THE STUDY OF ANIMAL PROBLEMS/By subscription beginning 1980  
(Individuals: \$25/year)  
(Institutions: \$40/year)

TOTAL

Please include your check or money order, payable to The HSUS, with this form. A new Publications List will be sent with your order.

around  
the  
Regions

Midwest Office Sponsors  
Missouri Symposium  
On Animal Problems

In an ambitious effort to encourage communication and cooperation between the many different government and private organizations involved with animals in Missouri, HSUS' Midwest Office is bringing these groups together for a symposium on animal problems.

Some of the organizations included on the guest list are the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association; county and city health departments; the Missouri Attorney General and the state associations of prosecutors and sheriffs; the Missouri Department of Agriculture; the state fish and wildlife service; the Missouri Animal Control Association; local humane societies; commercial dog breeders; the American Kennel Club; the National Education Association and the state PTA; state legislators; and representatives from television and radio and newspapers in the state.

The participants will serve on panels covering various aspects of animal problems in the state from animal control to wildlife and livestock concerns. The symposium is scheduled for September in Jefferson City, Missouri. Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonnerman hopes the symposium will result in new ideas for solutions to animal problems in that state, and a new spirit of cooperation in turning these ideas into action.

Gonnerman has been on the road a great deal this spring, helping to organize, reorganize, or advise local humane societies in the Midwest. She has worked with groups in Neosha and Marysville, Missouri; Hayes, Great Bend, and

Leavenworth, Kansas; Burlington, Iowa; and Sarpy County, Nebraska.

On October 6, 1979, a Wild Fur Rally will be held in Kansas City. Anyone interested in joining the rally to protest the leghold trap and the wearing of furs should contact Ann Gonnerman, HSUS Midwest Regional Office, Argyle Building, 306 E. 12th Street, Suite 1034, Kansas City, MO 64106.

Southeast Office Aids  
Starving Animals

"We've got 55 starving animals up here. Can HSUS help?" This call for aid from Sgt. John Moran of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission brought prompt action from the Southeast Regional Office. HSUS Investigator Bernie Weller left the next morning for Fort Bengali, a roadside zoo near St. Augustine, Florida with authorization to buy feed for the hungry animals and assist them in any way possible.

He found the animals—lions, leopards, monkeys, horses, and others—in terrible condition. "Don, you could see their ribs and hip bones," he reported to Regional Director Donald Coburn. Coburn contacted the Florida Federation of Humane Societies, which agreed

to join with HSUS in offering financial aid.

The owner of the facility was charged under Game Commission regulations and Weller is scheduled to be a witness when the case goes to court. In the meanwhile, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will supervise the daily feeding of the animals.

On the legislative front, the Southeast office has been active in supporting animal welfare bills in Florida's capitol. The best news is that a bill to allow animal control agencies or licensed humane societies to obtain sodium pentobarbital to euthanize animals passed both houses of the Florida legislature. The bill is now awaiting the Governor's signature.

Director Coburn testified on another animal control bill which would require neutering of cats and dogs adopted from pounds or shelters in the state. Coburn also provided background information, facts, and figures to support the aims of the sterilization position. Although the bill passed the Florida House, it appears that it will not reach the Senate this session.

Coburn and HSUS Investigator Marc Paulhus both testified on a third bill against greyhound coursing. Despite these efforts, the bill failed in committee in both houses.



Weller found this thin tiger kept in a filthy cage at the Fort Bengali roadside zoo.

## Winter Olympics Could Cause Animal Problems in Lake Placid

The 1980 Winter Olympics will certainly attract crowds of people to Lake Placid, N.Y., but Anne Carroll and Pegi Dulin hope they'll leave their pets at home.

Carroll and Dulin are officers of Pet Care of Lake Placid, and they are worried that the very limited shelter facilities in their town will not be able to handle a large influx of people with animals and the inevitable problems accompanying them.

HSUS New England Regional Director John Inman met recently with Dulin and Carroll to discuss these problems. They told him their cat shelter only has four cages, and the Lake Placid dog pound has just six cages and runs. The closest boarding kennels are 57 miles away in Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Another troublesome situation is that the parking lots for Olympic visitors are 25 miles from the sports facilities. Attendees will be taken by bus from the lots to the Olympic sites. It is feared that visitors with pets will leave them locked in cars in the lots for long periods of time in sub-freezing temperatures.

HSUS is looking into the possibility of notifying Olympic attendees in advance that their pets should be left at home.

In the first two months of its existence, the Connecticut Spay and Neuter Clinic has sterilized 143 pets, with close to 300 pets scheduled for surgery in the near future. The popularity of the clinic is such that appointments must be scheduled as much as a month in advance.

This clinic is the first in the country to be authorized by a state government. It was built with money donated by Connecticut residents, and supports itself through surgery fees, requiring no tax money.

The General Assembly of Connecticut recently passed a resolution paying tribute to HSUS member Allan Loeb of New Haven in recognition of his fifty years of service to animals and the improve-



Anne Carroll and Pegi Dulin of Pet Care of Lake Placid, Inc., stand outside the society's cat shelter.

ment of the quality of life in his community. HSUS Director Everett Smith, a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, was one of the many sponsors of the resolution.

The Rutland County Humane Society and the Vermont Federation of Humane Societies hosted the 45th Meeting of the New England Federation of Humane Societies in Mendon, Vermont on May 23. The three-day program included presentations on every aspect of humane society work. New England Regional Director John Inman represented HSUS at the conference, and John Dommers and Kathy Savesky, of HSUS' National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, spoke on humane education.

Representatives from the U.S. Department of Agriculture discussed their enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

Another highlight of the meeting was a presentation on "Animal Rescue Techniques" given by Animal control officer Robert Reynolds of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Don Westover of the Animal Rescue League of Boston.

All who participated agreed that

the meeting was a valuable experience. The 1980 meeting will be held in New Hampshire.

## Mourning Dove Still Safe in Ohio

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland recently presented Senator Oliver Ocasek and Representative Eugene Branstool, members of the Ohio legislature, with Certificates of Appreciation from HSUS for their work in fighting to keep the mourning dove off the hunting list in Ohio. For several years attempts have been made to get the dove listed as a game bird. Rowland has testified in the legislature against any such action. This year hunters tried to change the Endangered Species Act of Ohio to make it possible to gun down this little four-ounce creature.

One reason humanitarians have fought so hard to keep this bird off-limits to hunters is that its nesting season coincides with the hunting season. The slaughter of adult birds would result in the suffering and ultimate starvation of many of their young.

Rowland has inspected a number of dog pounds in the region this

spring. At the Muskingum County dog pound in Zanesville, Ohio, she found a number of deficiencies and convinced the county commissioners that changes would have to be made in the way the pound was run. Some of these changes have been put into effect already, and conditions for the animals are greatly improved.

In conjunction with the Indianapolis Humane Society, HSUS will hold an animal control workshop in Indianapolis on September 20 - 22, 1979. In addition to presentations by HSUS national staff, the Indiana Humane Educators' Association will lead a session on humane education, including a "make it and take it" session for developing educational materials. For more information, contact Sandy Rowland, HSUS Great Lakes Regional Office, 725 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, OH 43402.

## Two Horse Cases Prosecuted In Texas

HSUS' new Gulf States Regional Director, William Meade, has become deeply involved in animal welfare problems in that area since his arrival a short time ago. One of the first problems to come to his attention was a case of over three hundred horses being held for slaughter in deplorable conditions in Clarksville, Texas.

Informants reported that the

animals were slowly dying from lack of proper food, and that more than thirty of the horses were dead already.

Meade sent HSUS Investigator Rich McCracken to the scene. Accompanied by Dr. Clifton Shepler of the Texas Department of Health, McCracken went to the property and found animals standing ankle deep in mud and water. Dead horse carcasses and skeletons lay in piles around the property. There was no grass, and the only food seen was garbage dumped by a nearby processing plant.

Charges were sworn out against the horses' owner, and both McCracken and Shepler testified to the suffering of these animals. However, the defense found a number of witnesses who stated that the horses were in fine shape, and the owner was found innocent. As McCracken left the courthouse after the trial, he was threatened by several bystanders and told to keep out of Clarksville.

As of this writing, the Texas Attorney General's office has initiated additional court action which could force changes for these horses.

In another case involving mistreated horses, McCracken and Meade assisted local humane society officials in Nueces, Texas in obtaining a conviction on cruelty charges against the horses' owner. The six horses in the case were impounded and later auctioned to

new, responsible owners.

Meade has also been working with groups throughout the region on animal control problems. He testified before the city council in San Antonio on their plans to build an addition to their present animal shelter. Meade told the council he felt the addition would only be a continuance of the present inadequate facility. He advised them to halt the plan until a comprehensive animal control program could be developed for the city.

As a result of this and other testimony, the council has decided to build several small shelters around the city rather than one large shelter, and to include humane education, a spay/neuter program, and animal control legislation in their plans.

The Gulf States Office recently added a new member to its staff to replace Investigator Rich McCracken, who resigned to pursue other opportunities. I. Richard Collard III has taken over investigative duties for the region. Collard has several years experience with animal welfare work, having been Director of the Animal Shelter Department at Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. With his knowledge of animal problems and the region, Collard will be a great asset to the Gulf States program.

## "Shelter" Keeper Found Guilty of Neglect

A cooperative investigation conducted by HSUS' West Coast Office, the Clark County Humane Society, and the Animal Rescue Foundation of Las Vegas, Nevada, has culminated in the conviction on cruelty charges of the owner of a private animal adoption agency located near Las Vegas. The Animal Adoptions, Ltd. shelter was opened in 1966 with the intention of helping stray and homeless animals. By the time Eric Sakach, HSUS' Investigator for the West Coast Office, viewed the facility it had become a ramshackle compound full of diseased animals.

Sakach reported finding eight puppies housed in a metal and wood cage with a dirt floor. Recent rains had turned the dirt to mud, and most of the puppies were wet



This was one of several carcasses seen in a field where three hundred horses were being held for slaughter. It appears as though this horse became entangled and died in the fence while trying to reach pasture land on the other side.





The owner of this mud-filled pen at Animal Adoptions, Ltd., was convicted of failing to provide sufficient shelter for animals in her care.

and cold. In another area he found "a row of approximately fifteen dog kennels of metal design with dirt floors and containing dog houses in various stages of disrepair. All of the dogs impounded in this area were wet and unable to get out of the mud and excrement unless able to stand on top of their doghouses."

The floors of almost all the enclosures were covered with mud and excrement, and the water available to the animals was filthy. In addition to over 100 dogs and more than 40 cats, the shelter held numerous barnyard animals, two primates, and at least two lions. Most of the animals were infested with parasites and many appeared to be suffering from sores, malnutrition, or other diseases.

After viewing the facility with Susan Bond and Rochelle Sax of the Clark County Humane Society, Sakach talked with the District Attorney's office. The first concrete results in the case came less than a week later, when a district court judge issued a temporary restraining order which effectively closed the shelter and allowed animal control officers to transfer the animals to the Las Vegas Animal Shelter, the Henderson, Nevada, Animal Shelter, and various veterinary hospitals for care and treatment.

When the case went to court in March, Clark County Humane Society President Susan Bond and Sakach presented testimony and photographs showing the wretched conditions in which the many animals were kept. Betty Honn, owner of Animal Adoptions, Ltd. was found guilty of failing to provide sufficient shelter for animals in her care.

The West Coast Office has also been involved in a protest against the Department of Defense for its proposed shooting of about 3,000 goats on San Clemente Island off the coast of California.

Part of the island is used as a practice area for bombing missions by the U.S. Navy, but the remainder is kept in a relatively wild state. Navy wildlife biologists say there are seven endangered species on the island which are threatened by the goats, domestic animals placed on the island during the last century. The endangered species, two birds, four plants, and a lizard, are found only on this island. In order to preserve the habitat for these species, the Navy proposes to use helicopters to carry U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hunters over the island to shoot the goats from the air.

HSUS is calling for more research to determine if there is a

need to remove the goats, and to determine humane alternatives for removal if it does prove necessary.

The West Coast Regional Office and the Greenhill Humane Society are co-sponsoring a workshop for humane society leaders, humane educators, and shelter and animal control workers in Vancouver, Washington, September 7-8, 1979. West Coast Regional Director Charlene Drennon will speak on humane education and public information programs. From HSUS' Washington, D.C., office, John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, Frantz Dantzler, and Sue Pressman will also give presentations on various aspects of shelter operations.

C. Jack Homes of the British Columbia SPCA will appear to describe the very successful spay/neuter and pet identification tattoo programs used in his organization.

For further information or to register for the workshop, contact Charlene Drennon, HSUS West Coast Regional Office, 1713 J Street, Suite 3, Sacramento, CA 95814.

## Dog Shootings In Wyoming Investigated

Unusually harsh weather conditions in Wyoming drove thousands of antelope from their normal winter ranges into inhabited areas throughout the state. In an effort to save these animals from starvation, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department set up feed lines, in some cases along well-traveled roads near residential areas.

This unnatural commingling of the antelope with humans and domestic pets resulted in cases of antelope being chased by free-roaming dogs. Under the state law that allows the shooting of dogs injuring or threatening big game animals, wardens in the Rock Springs and Green River area of Wyoming shot over two hundred dogs in about two months' time.

The Rocky Mountain Region's Field Investigator, Phil Steward, went to Rock Springs to find out why so many dogs had been shot. He interviewed a number of owners of the dog victims as well as game

wardens and wildlife experts. He discovered that many dog owners had not known about the antelope/dog problem until their dog was killed. Game wardens said that bulletins and warnings had been issued in early January, but some dog owners heard nothing of them until too late. In addition, there were no laws requiring dogs to be leashed or otherwise controlled in those areas.

Further, Steward was advised by wildlife experts that the antelope should have been helped along their natural migration route to the south, rather than kept near residential areas subsisting on handouts.

Finally, Wyoming law requires that the antelope must be "being threatened with immediate injury by dogs" in order for the dog to warrant being shot by game wardens. Witnesses' reports indicate

that this law may have been loosely construed in some cases, and dogs found near the antelope herd were shot without further evidence of vicious behavior.

Steward's in-depth report on the investigation was sent to Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler, the Game and Fish Department, and the Wyoming Federation of Humane Societies. Since then, through the efforts of the Federation, Wyoming has passed legislation enabling county governments to institute animal control ordinances. This is a first step in preventing a recurrence of last winter's dog shooting, but a better wildlife management program that would prevent wildlife from congregating near residential areas for long periods would help even more to eliminate this sad slaughter.

In other news, Regional Director Doug Scott has announced two

## Equipment Sent to Aid Gorilla Patrols

A very important shipment of camping gear is on its way to Rwanda, thanks to the generosity of several equipment manufacturers touched by the story of Digit.

Digit was a mountain gorilla who lived in the Parc des Volcans in Rwanda. He and his family group had been the object of observation and research for more than ten years. Zoologist Dian Fossey had watched Digit grow up, and take his place as a functioning member of his group. In her interactions with him, she found him to be gentle, inquisitive, and trusting. On the last day of December, 1977, she found Digit slaughtered by poachers, his head and hands cut off (for background, see *The HSUS News*, Winter, '79).

This senseless killing was followed by others. Fossey has estimated that only a few more than two hundred wild mountain gorillas still survive in Africa today, and their numbers were being tragically reduced by poachers seeking trophies to sell on the souvenir market. In addition to the poachers, gorillas were also getting



HSUS staff members Heather McGiffin and Marguerite Perkins inspect equipment to be sent to Rwanda.

caught in traps set for other animals. Many have been injured in these traps, and some have died.

Angered and saddened by these brutal killings, Fossey organized poacher patrols made up of students and native Rwandans. She came to America seeking funds to keep the patrols working, and to save the remaining gorillas.

HSUS responded by donating money to the cause, and by soliciting donations of camping supplies and clothing from U.S. firms. Some of the companies that

workshops to be held in the Rocky Mountain states. The first, a mini-workshop on animal control problems, will be held in Denver, Colorado, October 5 and 6, 1979. HSUS staff will talk about cruelty investigations, shelter operations, and The HSUS Accreditation Program.

The second workshop is scheduled for March, 1980, in Phoenix, Arizona. This three-day program will cover animal handling and care, humane education, public relations, fund-raising, shelter operations, and cruelty investigations and other topics of interest to humane society and municipal animal control personnel. For further information on either of these workshops, contact Doug Scott at The HSUS Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 1780 S. Bellaire Street, Suite 103, Denver, Colorado 80222.

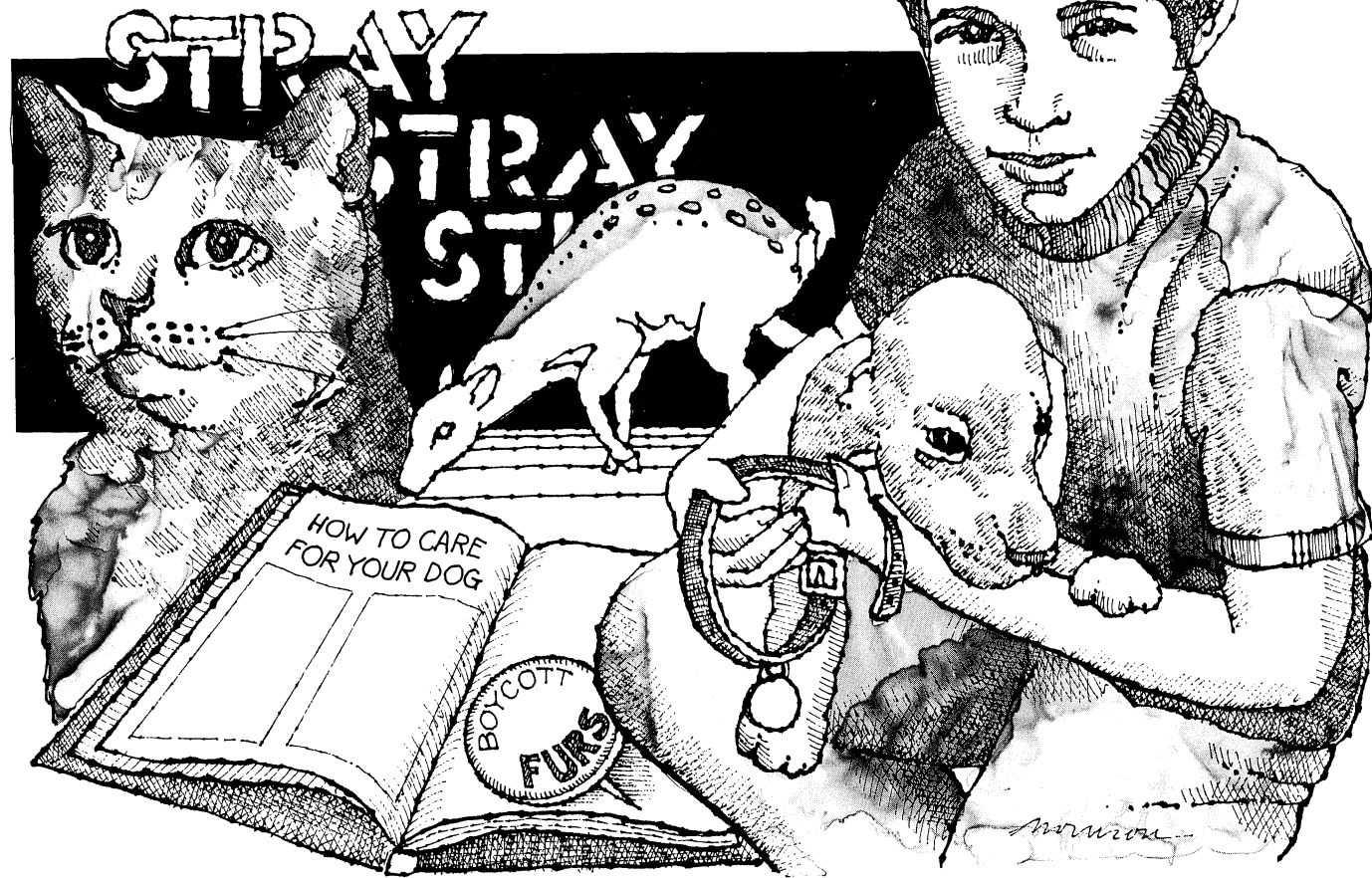
responded are the Trailwise Manufacturing Company with sets of rain gear and tents; the Nippenose Supply Company with hiking boots; the Coleman Company with kerosene lanterns; and the North Face Company with tents. The U.S. Geological Survey added two field compasses and the Strieter Corporation sent a very fine pair of binoculars. These vital supplies are on their way to Fossey's patrols.

Fossey recently wrote to HSUS with news of the patrols' success. "In 28 days' time, they broke and confiscated 354 traps...Last week, an additional 3 days, they could only find 9 traps in all and were afraid to report the results to me for fear I'd think they had been sleeping under trees instead of working. As disappointed as they were, I was very pleased because it meant a letup in trap setting."

It remains to be seen whether this remnant population of gorillas can, in the long run, be saved. Certainly their best hope at present is Dian Fossey's fierce determination to protect them. HSUS is proud to be of help in this vital mission. □

# Humane Education: Everyone's a Part of the Act

by Kathy Savesky  
Assistant Director  
The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education



Think for a moment about humane education. What image comes to mind? Most people will envision a staff person or volunteer from a humane society talking to a group of children about pets.

Others may see television interviews, newspaper articles or even a classroom teacher explaining the role of predators or the pet overpopulation problem.

Youth programing...public relations...teacher education. These are all facets of humane education and form the basis of most formal programs. Yet humane education is not limited to the organized, structured program, and shouldn't be the sole respon-

sibility of those people officially designated as "humane educators." To derive the full educational benefit from any animal welfare organization, everyone involved must be "a part of the act."

Consider these educational scenes:

- An animal shelter employee stops what he is doing to explain to a potential adopter the reasons behind the shelter policy against placing animals to be used as guard dogs.
- A new humane society member tells a friend why she has decided to stop wearing furs.
- A child tells his friends why he and his family aren't eating tuna.

● A humane society board member talks to her son's teacher about the education programs and materials available at the animal shelter.

Every staff person, volunteer, or member of a humane society encounters daily opportunities such as these to put humane education into practice. This informal education can expand and reinforce the coverage of the society's regular education programs and also serves a function the more formal program cannot address, that of providing information in a context situation or when there is a "need to know."

Informal education, however, hinges on the individual's ability to

recognize a potential learning situation and take advantage of the opportunity. The following ideas may help you to make better use of your potential as a humane educator.

## Practicing What You Preach

From the moment you become involved in the animal welfare movement, you become an educator. With teachers and parents we talk of "role models," in other circles the concept is simply stated as "setting a good example." Regardless of the terminology applied, the result is that your actions toward animals are seen by others as being representative of the organization to which you belong. What you do can either reinforce or negate the message you are trying to get across.

"How To Stop Cruelty by Living Humanely," an article by Dr. Michael Fox in the Spring 1979 issue of *The Humane Society News*, listed a variety of ways by which humanitarians can work to keep their actions in line with their ethics. Keep in mind that living humanely is more than just a personal commitment. It's also an educational statement.

## The Right Place and the Right Time

Most experts agree that learning occurs most rapidly when an individual has a "need to know." Your neighbor may have heard all of the public service spots about pet overpopulation, but until he is faced with finding homes for his cat's six new kittens, it doesn't sink in. Your friend always thought that confining pets was unimportant. Now that her cat is missing, she wants to know what she can do to find him. Being able to discuss the alternatives with these people and to provide background information on the problems will not only help find solutions for the individuals, but will also teach important lessons.

"Need-to-know" situations can also be created when you stop to help an injured animal, see people gathering around an animal locked in a hot car, encounter a group of

neighbors trying to decide what to do about a stray dog, etc. Your ability and willingness to provide information can not only help the animal, but turn the situation into a productive learning experience.

How you present your information is especially important to how it is received. Remember, you're teaching, not preaching. Tact and a sense of timing can make the difference between the individual's accepting what you have to say or simply labeling you an "obnoxious crusader."

## Spreading the Written Word

Most individuals interested in animal welfare collect a volume of literature and receive several humane periodicals through the mail. All of this information serves an important function in keeping the humanitarian informed so that he or she can, in turn, educate others. You may want to get some additional mileage out of your publications by sharing specific articles or pamphlets with friends who do not belong to an animal welfare organization. Or, when you've finished with a particular issue of *The Humane Society News* or one of your other animal welfare magazines, leave it in the magazine rack at your doctor, dentist or veterinarian's office, or donate your back issues to a school library.

You might want to introduce local librarians to those animal welfare periodicals that are available on a subscription basis. *KIND* might be of interest to the children's librarian, and *Humane Education* should be carried with the other professional teacher's publications.

Even leaving animal welfare publications in a conspicuous place on your coffee table or in your magazine rack can generate questions and lead to potentially educational discussions with friends.

## Gifts That Teach

Most people like to give gifts that will not only be appreciated, but will also remind the recipient of the giver. Animal-related books, subscriptions to animal welfare

periodicals, or memberships in various humane organizations are gifts that symbolize your interest in animals and may be very appropriate for many of your friends or relatives.

Before giving animal books to children, be certain to read them to evaluate their content. Many children's books reinforce negative stereotypes or support inhumane or irresponsible treatment of animals.

Books and magazine subscriptions given to libraries multiply your educational efforts by providing information for a large cross section of individuals. You may wish to introduce humane education into your child's school by giving a gift subscription to *Humane Education* magazine to your child's teacher or librarian.

## Building Bridges

Anyone who belongs to more than one civic or special interest organization has the opportunity to serve as a bridge between the groups and an educator for both. If you belong to a civic or community service organization, speak to the members about the work of the humane society in the community or arrange for a speaker from the animal shelter. Discuss the ways in which the group might support humane society programming or activities. If you belong to other special interest groups, talk to the members about the common concerns of both groups. For example, bicycle clubs may also be interested in stricter enforcement of leash and confinement laws because of problems with dogs chasing bicycles. This common interest could lead to cooperative projects or joint programming.

Educating the public to be more humane is a monumental task at best. Yet it is a goal that is not unattainable if animal welfare organizations and individual humanitarians learn to use their full educational potential. You can do your part by keeping informed, attempting to provide a positive example, and recognizing available opportunities to educate others. □



# How To Help Animals Through State Laws

Over the past several years, some states have begun to adopt laws protecting animals which go beyond the general anti-cruelty statutes. These new laws run from mandatory sterilization of cats adopted out of public pounds to state protection for endangered species.

The Humane Society of the United States believes that all levels of government must be involved in animal welfare work. Each has a unique responsibility which can complement and enhance the other. For example, cities and counties should concern themselves with strong animal control ordinances. State legislatures can also deal with and upgrade animal control by requiring that licenses be cheaper for sterilized pets statewide. The U.S. Congress generally is restricted to animal welfare laws where there is interstate commerce or where it has been determined that the national interest is at stake.

It could be argued that state legislatures can have the greatest impact on animal welfare. The states have much broader authority than the federal government over animal welfare, and state laws probably affect more animals than individual municipal or county laws. Although in recent decades there has been a general erosion in the powers of the states, this has not happened to any great extent in the area of animal welfare.

Humanitarians often want to solve problems through federal laws. We must not forget that state and local laws are also a good way to protect animals, and sometimes the only way. Therefore, The HSUS encourages members to think about what they can do on a state level to help animals.

The following examples of state laws, though far from a complete survey of animal welfare legisla-

tion, may spark some ideas for legislation to work for in your state.

These examples are mainly from California, where many new laws have been enacted recently, but several other states have also adopted good animal laws.

## Sterilization

California requires that cats of more than 6 months of age released from public pounds and shelters be sterilized. In the case of younger cats, pounds and shelters must demand a deposit. Upon receipt of notice from the veterinarian that the cat has been sterilized, the deposit is forwarded to the veterinarian. This is an excellent law for dealing with pet overpopulation. Similar provisions have been adopted by many cities and counties in other states. California's law is a good approach because it sets uniform standards statewide. Ideally, dogs should also be included in provisions such as these.

## Differential Licensing

Another provision in California law that promotes responsible pet ownership is reduced license fees for spayed and neutered cats and dogs. Once again, California state law adopted a provision which is usually found on the local level in other states. Most such ordinances apply only to dogs, but the California law says, "Whenever a city or county requires cat license tags, any such tag shall be issued for one-half or less of the fee required for a cat, if a certificate is presented from a licensed veterinarian that the cat has been spayed or neutered." (Calif. Fd & Agr 3.1751.1).

The provision for dogs is identical. (3.0804.5).

These laws are another part of the solution to the pet overpopula-

tion problem. The success of spay clinics and referral programs in California is in large part due to these legal incentives.

## Pet Shops

California passed legislation which makes it unlawful for any person who operates a pet shop to fail to provide humane care for animals. The law requires the operator to:

"1. Maintain the facilities used for the keeping of pet animals in a sanitary condition.

"2. Provide proper heating and ventilation for the facilities used for the keeping of pet animals.

"3. Provide adequate nutrition for, and humane care and treatment of, all pet animals under his care and control.

"4. Take reasonable care to release for sale, trade, or adoption only those pet animals which are free of disease or injuries.

"5. Provide adequate space appropriate to the size, weight, and species of pet animals."

Violators can be punished by a \$500 fine or 90 days in jail. In 1977, a follow-up law was enacted (Health and Safety 25995-Ch. 14.5) regarding the sale of cats and dogs from pet shops. If the animal came from a dealer licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the dealer's name, address, and telephone number must be provided. The purchasers must also be given the record of health treatments and inoculations.

## High School Science Fairs

A most effective animal protection law is contained in the Education Code 10401. This law prohibits the use of live vertebrate animals in scientific experiments in public elementary and high schools or in school-sponsored activities held elsewhere than on the school premises. Live vertebrates are not allowed to be "experimentally medicated or drugged in a manner to cause painful or lethal pathological conditions; injured through any other treatments including, but not limited to, anesthetization or electric shock."

This law also requires that live "animals on the premises of public elementary or secondary schools be housed and cared for in a humane and safe manner." As a result, live animals are no longer used in science fair projects.

## Exotic Pets

This is another issue which is often regulated on the local level that California has chosen to approach on the state level. As of the first of this year, it is illegal to possess any live cat other than a house cat. Zoos and scientific institutions are exempted. There is also a "grandfather" clause that exempts cats held under permit as of January 1, 1979. Illinois also has an Exotic Pet Ban. The Illinois law includes coyotes and poisonous reptiles as well as several species of wild cats.

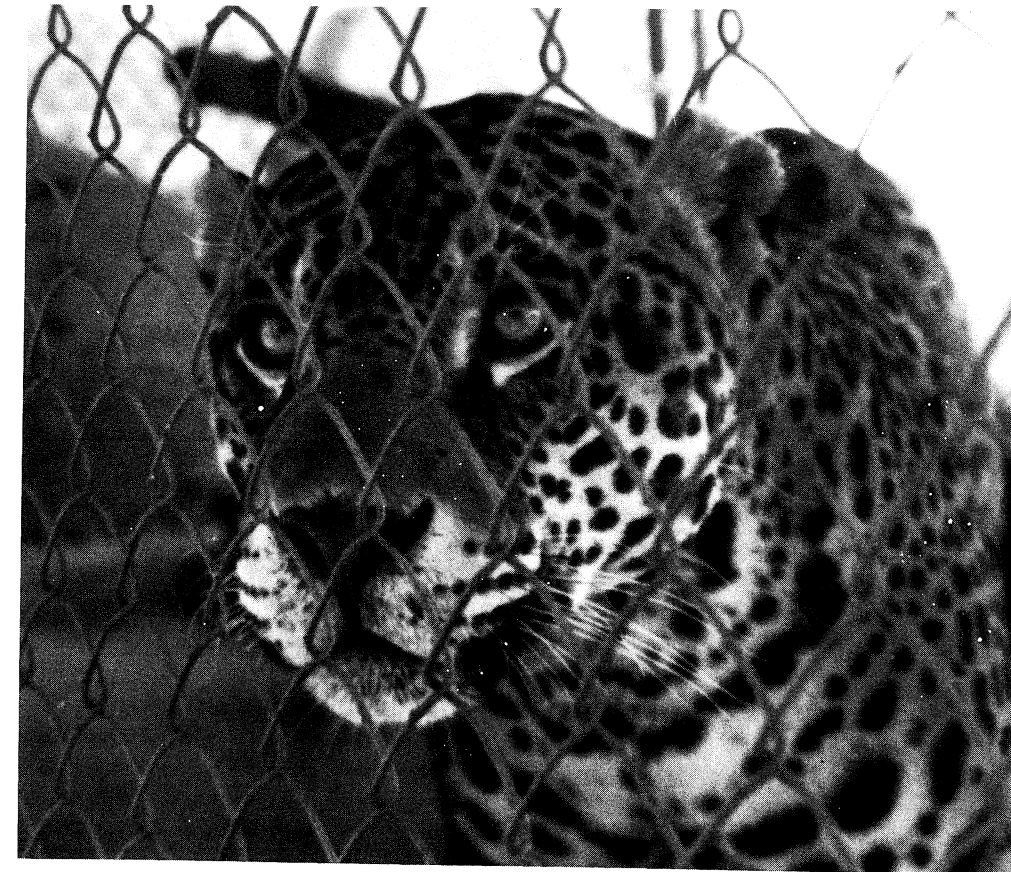
## Endangered Species

California has some good laws protecting wildlife from commercial exploitation. California reinforces the federal endangered species act with state sanctions and in some ways is stronger. In California it is also unlawful to import with the intent to sell any part or product of an alligator, crocodile, polar bear, ocelot, tiger cheetah, whale, zebra, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey, kangaroo, vicuna, sea otter, free-roaming feral horse, dolphin, porpoise, Spanish lynx, or seal. Violations are punishable by a \$5,000 fine or six months in jail or both.

New York also has a strong state endangered species act. Called the Mason Act, it led the way in protection of endangered species such as the alligator and wolf. This is a particularly effective law because the skin and fur industry is based in New York City.

## Trapping

California allows no one to use metal-jawed bear traps. Other states have far more restrictive trapping laws. Massachusetts allows use of the trap only in underwater sets. New Jersey has banned the trap in the more populous counties. Florida has



A new California law makes it illegal to keep a wild cat as a personal pet.

banned the trap by regulation through the game commission rather than by the legislative route. Rhode Island law contains a clear prohibition; "20-32-8. No person shall use, set, place or maintain or tend any steel-jawed leghold trap to capture any furbearing mammal or other animal; provided, however, that any person may apply in writing to the director of the department of natural resources for a special permit to use such steel-jawed leghold trap to be used on his property when there exists on his property an animal nuisance which cannot be reasonably abated except by the use of such trap."

## Euthanasia

In 1978, California passed a law stating, "No person, peace officer, officer of humane society or officer of a pound or animal regulation agency shall kill any dog or cat by the use of any high altitude decompression chamber." (Sec. 597W-Penal Code). For those who use the nitrogen or carbon monoxide chambers, California law requires their inspection by the Department of Weights and Measures.

Other states which ban the de-

compression chamber are Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia. Bills are pending in a number of other states.

In California, many animal control agencies use sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia. Several states, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, have amended their Controlled Substances Laws to allow humane societies to purchase and hold limited quantities of the drug for euthanasia of animals by qualified persons. Without such a law, only a veterinarian would be able to obtain the drug. For example, the Maine statute reads: "In the case of approved animal shelters, in good faith to purchase, possess, and administer barbituates to euthanize injured, sick, homeless, or unwanted pets and animals, provided that the administration is in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Humane Services and meets federal drug enforcement standards." (sec. 2 22 MRSA § 2207-A, sub § 2, Para. E). □

# federal Report

Compiled by  
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## Justice Department Funding

The Humane Society of the United States has been working to secure more funding for the Lands and Natural Resources Division (L.N.R.) of the Department of Justice. This division has the responsibility to prosecute and investigate violations of nearly all environmental and wildlife laws. Among these are The Marine Mammal Protection Act, The Endangered Species Act, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Act, and The Clean Air Act. More than 35 environmental laws have been enacted by the Congress since 1970, but neither the Congress nor the President has seen fit to correspondingly increase L.N.R.'s staff. It is currently one of the smallest divisions of Justice and has only one lawyer available to work on Wildlife cases and only one on Hazardous Wastes.

If adequately staffed, this division could be one of the strongest environmental arms of the government. A unanimously passed amendment to the Justice Department Authorization Bill (S. 1157, made by Senator Max Baucus of Montana, increased L.N.R.'s authorization by \$5.2 million. The House Appropriation Bill has an increase of only \$700,000. HSUS is working to keep the substantial increase voted by the Senate. Negotiations between the House and Senate are underway.

## Drugs in Horseracing

The widespread use of legal and illegal drugs on racehorses has caused great suffering and injury to these animals. Permissive medication laws in some 20 states allow the use of anti-inflammatory drugs such as phenylbutazone (bute), which lessen the pain of an injury thereby allowing an unsound horse to race. The physical stress of racing at top speed may aggravate the original injury, or cause further damage to the horse. Other drugs, such as Lasix and corticosteroids, can temporarily improve a horse's performance but may contribute to deterioration of the horse's condition over a period of time. Lasix also has a diuretic effect which can dilute an animal's urine to such an extent that it is very difficult for laboratories to detect illegal drugs in the urine samples. Most states with permissive medication laws have experienced a great increase in on-track breakdowns where horses are injured and fall in mid-race, usually necessitating the destruction of the horse. The Spring '79 issue of *The HSUS News* contained an indepth report on the deplorable state of horseracing today, in which we called for federal legislation to combat the problems caused by permissive medication rules.

Recently, *60 Minutes*, the CBS news program, aired a segment exposing this cruel, unethical, and often illegal practice of doping horses. The program made it clear that federal action was necessary to stop these unscrupulous practices.

Because of the interest raised by the program, a special screening of the *60 Minutes* program was arranged by HSUS for Senators, Congressmen, and their staffs. HSUS staff also briefed those present.

This is a new issue for Congressmen and they must hear from their constituents to be sure you are concerned.

HSUS urgently requests that you contact your Congressman and Senators and ask them to sponsor and support legislation which will

protect horses from these abusive practices.

The legislation drafted by HSUS would:

- prohibit administration of any medication to a horse (including phenylbutazone and Lasix) prior to entry in a race.
- prohibit the practice of numbing a horse's leg with ice, dry ice or any chemical agent on the date the animal is scheduled to race, and prohibit the permanent numbing of a racing horse's legs by surgical neurectomies.
- establish a pre-race inspection and drug testing program to enable drugged horses to be detected before a race and disqualified for that race.
- provide strict penalties and suspensions for any individuals convicted of wrongfully drugging or numbing a racehorse.

## Laboratory Animals

As part of our efforts to end the suffering endured by laboratory animals, The HSUS is working to channel some of the annual \$2.75 billion in federal aid to biomedical research into research that would promote the development of new research techniques. These "alternative methods" will *reduce the numbers of animals required, reduce the amount of stress and pain, or replace the use of animals completely.*

One approach to accomplish this redirection of funds is H.R. 282, sponsored by Representative Robert Drinan (Mass.). Congressman Drinan's bill would provide \$12 million to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and require them to use that money to make grants for research into new methods described above, or for studies to establish the validity and reliability of the alternative methods.

These advanced methods of research testing which include tissue cultures and computer simulation are cheaper, and can be as effective as traditional animal

## Humanitarians Victorious In New York Pound Seizure Law Repealed

On June 15, 1979, Governor Hugh Carey signed into law the repeal of the Metcalf-Hatch Act. This law, enacted in 1952, forced tax-supported shelters and pounds to turn over unwanted cats and dogs to laboratories. Several societies gave up city and county animal control contracts rather than be forced to release animals. However, a few others regularly supplied animals to the laboratories.

Over the years, Metcalf-Hatch had a negative impact on animal control programs. Pet owners would rather abandon animals than take them to a shelter and doom them to an uncertain and possibly painful fate in a laboratory. Moreover, animals from pounds and shelters have proven to be unreliable research subjects, and many researchers

find these animals unsuitable for use.

New York has unsuccessfully attempted to repeal this odious law since its enactment. Credit for this year's success belongs largely to the Coalition to Abolish Metcalf-Hatch composed of local New York animal welfare organizations and a few national groups, including The Humane Society of the United States.

Similar laws still exist in other states including Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Iowa, Oklahoma, Utah, and Illinois. Eight states actually prohibit "pound seizure" and the rest leave it up to local discretion. The Humane Society of the United States finds these laws counter-productive to its animal control efforts and supports their repeal.

testing which has come under heavy criticism for unreliability in recent years. In addition, the use of short-term tests to quickly identify and evaluate the hazards posed by toxic substances in the environment will benefit people as well as animals. Tens of thousands of chemicals need to be evaluated for safety. Traditional animal testing is time-consuming and costly as well as imprecise. Short-term testing, which includes methods not using animals, will help scientists to identify toxicity levels and better protect human health.

The improvement of research techniques to alleviate animal suffering is a major effort of HSUS' Institute for the Study of Animal Problems. Under the direction of Dr. Andrew Rowan, the Institute has been working to gain acceptance for these new methods. Your help is also needed.

H.R. 282 has been referred to the House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology,

chaired by Representative George Brown (California). Representative Brown was a sponsor of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act which was passed last year. He is a humane person, and we believe he will respond favorably. However, letters are needed to demonstrate public support for the proposal and to urge that he schedule hearings on the bill.

Write to Rep. Brown at Room 2321, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC 20515. Also, write to your Congressman and ask him to co-sponsor this legislation. Write to your Senators and ask that they introduce a similar bill in the Senate.

## Whale Moratorium

Several Resolutions have been introduced in Congress calling for a worldwide moratorium on all commercial whaling. HSUS fought successfully for an end to whaling in

the U.S., and in recent years has worked toward the same end internationally. Describing the urgent need to stop the inhumane slaughter of these unique creatures, HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan called for immediate adoption of the Resolution in testimony before a congressional committee.

"It is imperative," she declared, "to put the whalers on notice that the U.S. and her citizens mean business. One way is for this Congress to pass a Resolution calling on the IWC to adopt a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales."

In addition to the Congressional hearings, Senators Bob Packwood (Oregon) and Warren Magnuson (Washington) spearheaded an effort to contact Japanese Prime Minister Ohira about saving whales during his first trip to the U.S. They sent a letter to the Prime Minister signed by eleven other Senators in which they said, "We respectfully suggest, given the drastically declining economic importance of whaling, the destruction of major whale populations, and rising opposition to continued whaling throughout the world, that a cessation of further whaling would be greatly in the overall interest of the Japanese people."

During the Prime Minister's visit to Washington, DC, Senator Packwood arranged a personal meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda to discuss the possibility of Japan stopping whaling. Senator Packwood presented evidence to the Foreign Minister describing the involvement of Japanese in the purchase of illegally caught whale meat. It was the first time that such a high level meeting between high ranking officials to talk about whales has taken place.

HSUS is hopeful that these activities will contribute to achieving a moratorium or at least lower quotas at the next IWC meeting. A full report on the International Whaling Commission's actions will be given in the Fall 1979 issue of *The HSUS News*. □



# law Notes

Compiled by  
Murdaugh Stuart Madden,  
HSUS General Counsel, and  
Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel

## Spay/Neuter Clinic Advertising

In the Summer, 1978, issue of *The HSUS News* we discussed a court case in which the Society for the Welfare of Animals, Inc. (SWA), a non-profit Florida corporation which operates a low-cost spay/neuter clinic in Miami, was prohibited from using television, radio, and newspapers to advertise its clinic on the grounds that it was violating the long-standing professional ethics' prohibition against such advertising.

The Dade County Circuit Court's ruling, which was upheld by a District Court of Appeal in Florida, was eventually appealed all the way to the United States Supreme Court. Our General Counsel's Office prepared and submitted a HSUS brief to the Supreme Court asking that the lower Court be reversed setting forth our arguments in support of advertising by veterinarians, particularly as related to the operation of spay and neuter clinics.

The HSUS has consistently maintained that such advertising through regular media channels would increase use of such clinics and thus be a big help in fighting the surplus pet problem. It was also argued that permitting veterinarians to advertise would surely lead to lower prices for veterinary services.

We are pleased to report that the United States Supreme Court adopted our arguments and reversed and vacated the decision of the District Court of Appeal of Florida. The case was sent back to the lower Court, which has in turn

dismissed the original suit. This now means in Florida that if a low-cost spay and neuter clinic operated by an animal welfare group advertises fairly and accurately, without misleading the public, neither veterinarians nor anyone else can stop such advertising.

## Wild Horses and Burros

The joint efforts of HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) to stop the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from conducting horse roundups on public lands in Nevada continues. As reported in *The HSUS News* in the Winter, 1979, issue, the United States District Court of the District of Nevada ruled that BLM could continue with the roundups.

Despite this ruling, HSUS and AHPA remained convinced that the roundups had been proven unnecessary and were being conducted in an inhumane fashion. Accordingly, the lower Court decision was appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals has not yet heard the arguments of both sides in the case, but on May 8, 1979, the Court granted a HSUS/AHPA motion for an injunction pending this appeal, which prohibits BLM from implementing its wild horse "management" plans. At present, therefore, BLM cannot conduct any more roundups. Further action will depend on the Court of Appeals' decision in the case and whether the BLM attempts to reinstate these wild horse roundups in Nevada.

As to burros, The HSUS General Counsel's Office has completed its review of the National Park Service's most recent proposed management plan for the eradication of most feral burros in the Grand Canyon National Park (see *HSUS News*, Spring, 1977, and Spring, 1979). In a lengthy letter to the government, The HSUS has criticized the Park Service's plan on the grounds that the evidence presented in the plan does not support the conclusion that the majority of the burros must be eliminated.

Specifically, HSUS questioned

the Park Service's claim that the burros should be removed because they are "exotic," and not native to the Grand Canyon. There is a great controversy as to when the burros actually inhabited the Canyon for the first time, and there is evidence they may in fact be filling a distinct ecological niche in the Canyon, as a successor to a virtually identical prehistoric equid inhabitant. Furthermore, an examination of the National Park Services own Management Policies indicates that the feral burro may not even be properly considered as "exotic," for it has evolved in concert with the evolution of other species in the Canyon. HSUS also criticized the Park Service for underestimating the historical significance of the Grand Canyon burros, and for overlooking the long and significant relationship of burros to the Grand Canyon, an association which remains strong in the minds of the American public.

Also challenged was the Park Service's evidence of burro-related impacts on other animal and plant life, soil, and archeological sites. For example, the Service claimed there was a dietary overlap between the burros and bighorn sheep which inhabit the Canyon. While it is true that such an overlap may exist, NPS did not show the bighorn population was in fact being adversely affected because of the overlap. Similarly, the NPS failed to adequately substantiate that the burro population adversely affects the population of small mammal species. Evidence that the burros were causing soil erosion and destroying archeological sites was limited to examples of small areas most frequently used by the burros where such impacts had, to some extent, occurred. The Park Service was unable to show the damage extended beyond these few sites.

As noted, the Park Service's plan is still in the proposal stage, and is not necessarily indicative of what NPS will eventually do in this matter. Before the National Park Service can act in this controversy, a final management plan and environmental impact statement will have to be filed.

# books

Reviewed by Ellen Arneson  
and Carol Moulton

## The Dog Crisis, Iris Nowell (St. Martin's Press, \$8.85)

Is the dog man's best friend? *The Dog Crisis*, in a straight-forward manner, explores the joys and problems of dog ownership as well as the implications and ramifications of dog overpopulation on society as a whole.

With unequalled candor, Iris Nowell describes the psychology of advertising as employed by the pet food industry, not only to increase sales of pet products but to perpetuate the concept of dog ownership as a desirable occupation. "Seldom do small dogs appear in commercials. Irish Setters and Afghan Hounds are romantic favorites, their silken hair flying behind them in a parody of those slow-motion girls in shampoo commercials. Repeated showing of large, splendid-looking dogs creates a desire to own these animals..."

This desire does not always work out so well for the dogs or for humans. The population explosion of uncontrolled dogs has created numerous community health and safety problems, which Nowell describes in some detail.

The dogs suffer because their numbers so greatly exceed the number of good homes available for them.

Nowell strongly criticizes the breeding practices of puppy mills: "Puppy mills have destroyed the credibility of breeding in America by mating dogs every season with brothers and sisters, cousins and nephews, sons and daughters, frequently producing offspring that are deformed, bad-tempered, stupid, ugly, unsocialized, or sick."

In the final chapter of the book, Nowell proposes certain legislative controls to deal with the puppy mill problem.

The author is a strong advocate of responsible pet ownership. "The

crucial philosophy to be conveyed is that pet ownership is a privilege, not a right. And every pet owner earns this privilege by abiding by a code of behavior which safeguards the dog while preventing it from interfering with or placing at risk the health and well-being of humans or other forms of plant and animal life."

*The Dog Crisis* provides an in-depth description of health hazards associated with dogs and offers concrete suggestions as to what can be done by animal welfare organizations, governments, and individuals to combat the current problems. Information from HSUS on animal control problems is quoted throughout the book.

A comprehensive chapter on the actual cost of maintaining a dog is very informative. "Large breeds are repeatedly shown in advertising because they symbolize conspicuous consumption, status, power, and virility. People react to these stimuli, acquire a large dog, and then discover it eats them out of house and home and they cannot control it; in short order the dog ends up in the animal pound." Also included are tips for the individual pet owner in choosing a veterinarian.

*The Dog Crisis* is enlightening and refreshingly candid, in short, a real "eye opener." It is truly a courageous and important work.

—ESA

## Enjoying Nature With Your Family Michael Chinery (Crown Publishers, Inc., \$12.95)

## Joy of Nature (The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., \$15.95)

These two books have the similar goal of helping the reader to enjoy and understand nature, but differ in their approach.

*Enjoying Nature With Your Family* is a unique guide to study projects designed to stimulate learning through personal investigation. Over 1200 illustrations lead the reader through projects such as building and populating a garden pond, making artificial nests for birds, collecting and identifying feathers, building a wormery to

keep and observe earthworms at home, making plaster casts of tree bark, fruits, and plants, growing plants on the hydroponic principle, and many others.

These experiments cover aquatic life, birds, mammals, insects, trees, plants, and rocks.

The instructions are explained simply enough for a child to work alone or with a parent. For the most part, they require no experience or sophisticated equipment, although there is a technical section that explains how to make wildlife sound recordings, how to take good photographs of nature subjects, and how to choose and use binoculars and a microscope.

This book will be especially useful for the humane educator or amateur naturalist, and will be enjoyed by anyone interested in learning more about nature.

While *Enjoying Nature With Your Family* confines itself primarily to flora and fauna you might find in your own neighborhood, *Joy of Nature* takes a wider view. Its chapters explore the characteristics of mountains, oceans, deserts, forests, lakes, rivers, and grasslands. In each section, the types of plant and animal life found in that environment are described as well as the geological and atmospheric conditions peculiar to that region.

The book is illustrated with full-color photographs, maps, and charts on every page. Throughout the book are special participation tips for birdwatching, photography, hiking and camping, and collecting specimens.

An unusual section of the book is the glossary-index. Dispersed among the regular index entries are subsections explaining such things as meanings of scientific animal and plant names, the status of endangered species, weather folklore, how birds are adapted to flight, the difference between antlers and horns, and many other interesting facts. A bibliography for further reading in nature subjects is also provided.

*Joy of Nature* is an attractive and useful reference book on the natural world around us.

—CSM

## Effective Animal Control: A Model for Local Governments

In May, 1974 and February, 1976, two national symposia addressing the extent and implications of the surplus pet animal problem were convened by the American Humane Association, the American Kennel Club, the American Veterinary Medical Association, The Humane Society of the United States, and the Pet Food Institute. The findings of these symposia were published and distributed widely, hopefully helping to provide a greater awareness of the problem and various solutions.

Several of the above groups individually have, since the occasion of those symposia, significantly expanded their educational and media outreach in an effort to create more responsible pet ownership among the pet owning public of this country. Also, numerous local animal welfare societies and animal control agencies have instituted more effective procedures for adoptions, including mandatory sterilization of all animals adopted and better pet owner education.

Following the second symposia, representatives of the five sponsoring organizations met on several occasions to draft a Model Animal Control Ordinance. After more than three years' effort, a final draft of that ordinance has been completed and endorsed by the Pet Food Institute and The Humane Society of the United States. Of the three remaining groups, the American Kennel Club has chosen not to endorse the ordinance while the American Veterinary Medical Association and American Humane have yet to indicate their response. It is hoped both groups will give endorsement shortly.

The effect of such an ordinance, if endorsed by these four organizations, will be to provide city and county governments a model animal control ordinance drafted and supported by four broadly representative animal related groups. Further, it will provide local animal welfare organizations, veterinary associations, and other animal related agencies a common model in their continuing efforts to help effect sound animal control practices and procedures in their communities.

It is hoped that the final version of this ordinance can be distributed to city and county governments and other interested parties before the end of this year. It is this kind of cooperative endeavor that will contribute significantly to resolving the tragedy of unwanted cats and dogs.



John A. Hoyt

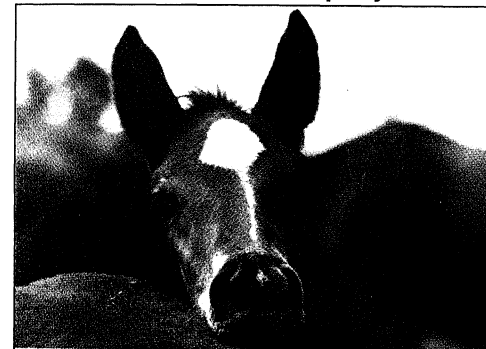
**president's  
perspective**



Bless The Beasts



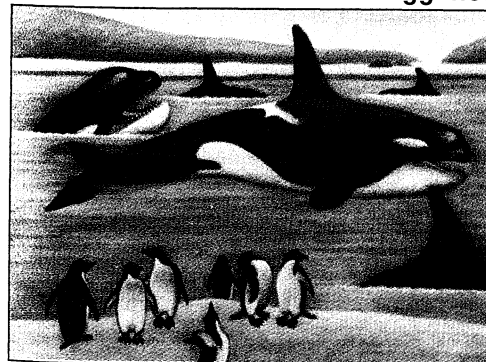
In The Company Of Cats



Horses



Doggone!



Whales and Friends

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## Puppies for Profit

*Page 4*

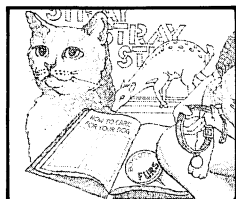
A panel of HSUS staff members share their experiences and thoughts on the problems of puppy mills and the pet trade.



## Fighting the Fur Trade

*Page 2*

When the International Fur Fair was held in New York, humanitarians gathered to protest the killing of animals for their pelts.



## Humane Education

*Page 24*

NAAHE Assistant Director Kathy Savesky explores the opportunities we all have to be humane educators in our day-to-day lives.



## Publications List

*Page 15*

A complete up-to-date listing and order form for HSUS publications available to you.



## Annual Report

*Center Insert*

A review of HSUS' activities and accomplishments in 1978. Financial statement included.

## DEPARTMENTS

**Around the Regions** . . . . .

**How To** . . . . .

**Books** . . . . .

**Federal Report** . . . . .

**Law Notes** . . . . .

**President's Perspective** . . . . .

**1979 Annual Conference, schedule and registration form** . . . . .

**1980 Calendars** . . . . .

**HSUS Christmas Card** . . . . .

Cover photo by Joan Saxe from "In the Company of Cats 1980", ©1979 Bo-Tree Productions, Inc.



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